THE BEAVER ARGUS

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY in the old Anons building, on Third Street Beaver, Pa., at

TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Single copies of the paper will be furnished in wrappers, at *five cents* each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention, favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, *Editor & Proprietor.*

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 49--No. 52. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, December 25, 1867. Established 1818

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at the following rates: One square, three insertions, $1; each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A square equal to TEN lines of this size is to be taken as a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged *liberally* ten cents a line for each insertion.

Marriages and deaths announced free of charge.

The publisher reserves the right to change advertisements from one place in the paper to another whenever it is desirable to do so.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

$60,000 ! $60,000 !! $60,000 !!!

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
City of Allegheny, December 12th, 1867.

THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY DESIRES TO RAISE a LOAN OF $30,000. Bonds for which will be issued in sums of $1000 each, maturing 20 years from January 1st, 1888, with coupons attached for the payment of interest semi-annually in July and January, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

For terms apply to or address

R. B. FRANCIS,
City Controller.

BEAVER COUNTY, SS:

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF SAID COUNTY before the Hon. Judge of said Court. In the matter of the settlement of the estate of Hannah Jackson, dec'd. And now to wit: Nov. 19th, 1867, on motion of Court appoint J. R. Harrah, Esq., an Auditor to make distribution of the proceeds of the estate in the hands of John Barlow, administrator of the personal estate of Hannah Jackson, dec'd.

Attest, JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clk.
From the Record

The Auditor above named will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Beaver, on Saturday the 4th day of January, 1868, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at which time and place all persons interested in the distribution of said fund of Hannah Jackson, dec'd., are hereby notified to appear.

J. R. HARRAH,
dec11'67:3t. Auditor

BOUNTY ACCOUNT.

OHIO TOWNSHIP AND GLASGOW BOROUGH Bounty Account for the years 1864, 1865 and 1866.

Amount of bonds issued	$12,600 00	
Cost of 41 men and stamps for bonds	11,569 10	
Over issue of bonds	30 90	
JOHN SLENTZ, Esq., Treasurer in account with		
Amount received from collectors	11,429 23	
Over issue with interest	47 23	11,476 61
Cr.		
Cash paid on bonds	11,347 21	
Commission	117 40	
Cash paid auditors	12 00	11,476 61
Amount of bonds unpaid	2,201 98	
Cash collected and in hands of N. Graham	530 74	
Cash collected and in hands of E. Henderson	168 86	699 60
Total indebtedness	1,502 38	

DANIEL DAWSON,
SAMUEL FISHER,
SAMUEL M'FARLAND, } Auditors.
dec11'67:3t.

Premium Trunk Factory

JOSEPH LIEBLER,

MANUFACTRER OF AND DEALER IN

TRUNKS, VALISES,

AND

Traveling Bags,

NO. 104 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

nov13'67:3m.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after Nov. 25th, 1867, Trains will leave Stations as follows, (Sundays excepted as follows. [Train leaving Allegheny at 1.45, P. M., leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 2.15 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.
Pittsburgh	645AM	1030AM	215PM	2500AM
Rochester	815	1200	345	310
Alliance	1033	1230PM	535	458
Orrville	1140	125	650	550
Crestline	1237PM	148	737	633
Galion	1257	203	756	654
Bucyrus	136	240	833	725
Crestline	213	312	850	758
Mansfield	405	500	1024	920
Shelby Junc't	445	540	1055	1010
Crestline	600AM	650	1220	1015
Forest	631	720	1150	1030
Fostoria	715	802	1228AM	1115
Bascom	740	835	1258	1142
Tiffin	800	900	321	1225PM
Seneca	1042	1020	359	155
Clyde	1230PM	1150	455	320
Fremont	117	1235AM	538	401
Elmore	206	139	631	440
Woodville	305	235	715	605
Genoa	342	315	755	635
Oregon	420	350	830	920
Toledo	615	1015	1020	1015

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.
Toledo	720AM	1250PM	450PM	430AM
Oregon	803	1330AM	625AM	650
Genoa	1031	335	810	845
Clyde	1127	346	901	950
Fremont	1215PM	444	944	1038
Rice Wood	146	610	1030	1110
Elmore	238	727	1126	1150PM
Genoa	340	827	1234AM	237
Oregon	420	955	141	405
Toledo	527	1040	206	458
Woodville	1054	1211	535	625
Bascom	605	1237	610	650
Tiffin	625	1250	629	650AM
Fostoria	657	1227PM	218	655
Crestline	810	143	516	822
Shelby Junc't	907	205	540	855
Mansfield	943	237	613	929
Crestline	1004	252	623	1000
Galion	1100	335	721	1050
Bucyrus	1132	407	759	1149
Crestline	1245AM	500	900	2151 M
Crestline	220	615	1015	310

Mansfield, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 3:30 p. m; New Castle, 3:05 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 6:00 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 6:00 p. m; arrives at N. Castle, 8:25 a. m; Youngstown, 9.40. Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6:00 a. m; New Castle, 7:20 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Allegheny, 1:30 p. m; arrives New Castle, 4:20 p. m, Youngstown, 5:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Express, via. Youngstown leaves Pittsburgh, 9:30 a. m; Homewood, 11:10 a. m; Laurence Junction, 11:50 a. m. Arrives at Youngstown, 12:50 p. m.

Returning, leaves Youngstown 5:30 p. m; Lawrence Junction, 6:22 p. m; Homewood, 7:00 p. m. Arrives at Pittsburgh, 8:15 p. m.

F. R. MYERS, *General Ticket Agent.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Nov 25, 1867, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

	MAIL	EXP'S.	MAIL.	ACCOM
Cleveland	830AM	1201PM	.....	345PM
East 55th Street	851	1221	.....	406
Hudson	1025	108	.....	540
Ravenna	1040	141	.....	545
Atwater	1110	223	.....	610
Berlin	1134	252	.....	.....
Wellsville	120PM	415	.....	.....

GOING NORTH.

	MAIL.	EXP'S.	.....	ACCOM
Wellsville	850AM	430PM	.....	.....
Berlin	1022	535	.....	.....
Atwater	1115	615	.....	715AM
Ravenna	1201PM	652	.....	810
Hudson	1234	718	.....	850
East 55th Street	157	804	.....	1005
Cleveland	150	815	.....	1015

GOING EAST.

	MAIL.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	ACCOM
Bellair	150PM	610AM	1040AM	.....
Bridgeport	200	25	1050	.....
Barnesville	308	43	1158	.....
Powhatan	445	845	140PM	700
Smith's Ferry	507	907	202	735
Mt. Chester	600	000	000	000
Warner	1230PM	1150	455	320
Columbia	117	1235AM	538	401
Ravenna	206	139	631	440
Newton	305	235	715	605
Garfield	342	315	755	635
Cleveland	420	350	830	920

GOING WEST.

	MAIL.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	615AM	200PM	420PM	330PM
Rochester	725	305	530	440
Smith's Ferry	000	000	000	000
Wellsville	872	343	615	547
Steubenville	849	320	625	625
Bridgeport	950	520	733	....
Bellair	1112	630	837	....
	1125	640	940	....

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves Philadelphia, 650 a. m. Bayard, 955, am. Arrives Bayard, 12:00 m. N. Philadelphia 250pm.

F. R. MEYERS, General Ticket Agent.

"WHERE WILL I BUY ?"

Is a question in the minds of every one as the Holidays approaching, and one of great importance to all, and especially to those who think of making purchases in the line of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

or anything pertaining to it. We would solicit calls from those visiting our city during the Holidays Season, to examine our large and well selected stock of

WATCHES, MUSICAL BOXES,
CLOCKS, SPECTACLES,
JEWELRY, BAROMETERS,
SILVER WARE, THERMOMETERS,

And all kinds of

Optical Goods.

DUNSEATH & HASLETT.

JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS,

56 Fifth Street,

Opposite Masonic Hall. PITTSBURGH, PA.

nov13'67:3m.

G. W. PUSEY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer

IN

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

and TEAS,

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC, FRUITS,

Pickles, &c.

All kinds of Country Produce sold on commission, and prompt returns made.

NO. 49 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

nov13'67:1y.

TINWARE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Tin, Copper & Sheet-Iron Ware.

I PROPOSE KEEPING CONSTANTLY ON HAND all kinds of TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE, which I will sell

AT THE LOWEST PRICES!

Tin Roofing, Spouting & Job Work

Done to order in the best possible manner, and at the shortest notice.

Using none but the best of material, and having none but the best of workmen

WE WARRANT ALL WORK !

SHOP ON THE LOWER END OF

Third Street.

BEAVER, PA.

Give us a Call, and Examine our Stock.

Japanned ware kept constantly on hand.

nov13'67:tf O. R. ANSHUTZ.

Duff's College.

No. 37 Fifth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WE HAVE NOW TO ANNOUNCE TO OUR NUMEROUS patrons and friends, the publication of

Duff's New System of Book-Keeping,

SPLENDIDLY PRINTED IN COLORS BY HARPER & BROTHERS, New York. Pp 400, Royal Octavo, $3 75; postage 35 cts. For sale by booksellers. This splendid work includes all late improvments and labor-saving forms in

MERCHANTS and MANUFACTURERS BOOKS,

fully illustrated in six complete sets of Books. Next follow

DUFF'S NATIONAL BANK BOOKS,

Illustrating a full set of TWENTY-FIVE BOOKS; particularly recording a series of transactions from the formation of the company to the declaration of the first dividend; exhibiting new forms for the Receiving and Paying Tellers' Cash Books, Deposit Ledger, &c.—These are followed by

DUFF'S RAILROAD ACCOUNTS,

Practically exhibiting the business recorded in the SEVEN PRINCIPAL Books in surveying, grading, building and equipment, with operating disbursements and receipts until the first dividend. The next are

DUFF'S PRIVATE BANKERS' BOOKS

Practically illustrating the Private Banker's business, in TEN BUSINESS BOOKS. In this work all useless theories are rejected, and much new and important matter, found in no pre-existing work, is substituted. It is the first work of the kind published, bearing the recommendation of the Chamber of Commerce, of New York. No course of business education given elsewhere will therefore compare with it in efficiency. The College terms, and a full description of the above work, are given in our new 10 PAGE DOUBLE QUARTO CIRCULAR, mailed free.

Address P. DUFF & SON,
dec18'67:1m. PITTSBURGH, PA.

A VISIT FROM ST. NICHOLAS.

BY CLEMENT C. MOORE.

[CLEMENT C. MOORE was born in New York, July 15, 1779. After graduating from Columbia College, he devoted himself with great success to the study of Hebrew, and in 1809 published a Hebrew and English Lexicon. In 1821 he accepted a professorship in the General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church.]

'Twas the night before Christmas, when all through the house,
Not a creature was stirring,—not even a mouse;
The stockings were hung by the chimney with care,
In hopes that St. Nicholas soon would be there.
The children were nestled all snug in their beds,
While visions of sugar-plums danced in their heads.
And mamma in her kerchief, and I in my cap,
Had settled our brains for a long winter's nap;
When out on the lawn there arose such a clatter,
I sprang from the bed to see what was the matter.

Away to the window I flew like a flash,
Tore open the shutters, and threw up the sash.
The moon on the breast of the new-fallen snow
Gave the lustre of mid-day to objects below:
When what to my wondering eyes should appear,
But a miniature sleigh, and eight tiny reindeer,
With a little old driver, so lively and quick,
I knew in a moment it must be St. Nick.

More rapid than eagles his coursers they came,
And he whistled, and shouted, and call'd them by name:—
"Now, *Dasher!* now, *Dancer!* now, *Prancer!* now, *Vixen!*
On, *Comet!* on, *Cupid!* on, *Dunder* and *Blitzen!*
To the top of the porch, to the top of the wall!
Now, dash away, dash away, dash away, all!"

As dry leaves before the wild hurricane fly,
When they meet with an obstacle mount to the sky,
So up to the house-top the coursers they flew,
With the sleigh full of toys, and St. Nicholas too.
And then, in a twinkling, I heard on the roof
The prancing and pawing of each little hoof:
As I drew in my head and was turning around,
Down the chimney St. Nicholas came with a bound.

He was dress'd all in fur, from his head to his foot,
And his clothes were all tarnish'd with ashes and soot;
A bundle of toys was flung on his back,
And he looked like a peddler just opening his pack.
His eyes, how they twinkled! his dimples, how merry!
His cheeks were like roses, his nose like a cherry;
His droll little mouth was drawn up like a bow,
And the beard of his chin was as white as the snow;
The stump of a pipe he held in his teeth,
And the smoke it encircled his head like a wreath.

He was chubby and plump, a right jolly old elf,
And I laugh'd when I saw him, in spite of myself.
A wink of his eye, and a twist of his head,
Soon gave me to know I had nothing to dread.
He spoke not a word, but went straight to his work,
And fill'd all his stockings, then turn'd with a jerk,
And laying his finger aside of his nose,
And giving a nod, up the chimney he rose,
He sprang to his sleigh, to his team gave a whistle,
And away they all flew like the down of a thistle;
But I heard him exclaim, ere he drove out of sight,
"Happy Christmas to all, and to all good night!"

General Hancock.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from New Orleans, some ten days ago, gives this singular history of General Hancock's doings in that city. In pursuing a course of this character, how can he hope to retain the confidence and esteem of his old associates in arms?

"The General seems to have "struck oil." His conduct since the arrival here, would seem to justify the conclusion that he came to this city brimful of Johnsonian Rebel Democracy. He has found a congenial element in Louisiana. His first Sabbath was spent in the Cathedral, where prayers were offered for the repose of the souls of the Confederate dead, and where many a Rebel flag was "blessed" before having been borne by the "Louisiana Tigers," and other "Tigers" of the Rebellion. On the occasion of the return of Archbishop Odin from Rome, all the Rebels of the city were in the streets, and the "Red, White and Red" was seen waving over the heads of many—not the Confederate flag, but, as a Rebel said to me, "the Confederate colors which Bishop Odin loved so well."

There was Beauregard, Hays, Adams, and other lights of the late Confederacy. There were thousands of the "lesser lights," and when "Dixie" was played by one of the bands it was noteworthey to see how suddenly a flash of joy occupied the cheeks of the crowd. And there—with Rebel bishops, Rebel generals, Rebel soldiers, Rebel men, Rebel women, and Rebel children—ex-Rebel I should say—there, among all these, stood "the General" who confronted Beauregard and Longstreet" in many a battle, Major-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock of the United States Army. The General was a noted character. All eyes were fixed on "our (their) General." Do you believe it? Gen. Hancock *is* represented by the former Rebels as their General! He has shown his hand.—*He has seized colored men who sat on juries and rejected them.* This is putting his order in a clear light, so that no one can misunderstand it. And could the Union men of the North have seen the countenances of the old Rebels of New-Orleans, on the day that the order was issued, they would have bowed their heads in shame. The General may think himself able to change the currant of this revolution; he may feel powerful enough, with Andy Johnson at his back, to do what a Rebel army of a million of men failed to accomplish; he may imagine himself able to seize the moral impulse of this nation and give it a new course for its flight; but he will learn better by experience. Dinners, as well as other winning means, have been resorted to for the purpose of captivating the General. One night last week all the Confederate notabilities of Louisiana assembled around the festal board to do honor to their new Federal guest. Hood, who could not usher his army into Nashville, was quite successful in ushering in the company of braves who desired to pay their respects to our new District Commander. Bragg never enjoyed champagne as he did when drinking the health of Hancock; and, as for Beauregard, he went into a fit of delight. Mrs. Hancock, who is spoken of as "a beautiful *Southern* lady," has not been forgotten. A company of the first ladies of New-Orleans has been formed for the purpose of welcoming her to the city and inviting her to the social circle—an invitation not hitherto extended to any wife of a United States soldier in the South, since the war.

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1868.

The year 1868 will long be remembered for its settlement of the boundary question between Aristocracy of Color and Impartial Human Liberty. The War of the Rebellion being closed, we have now to decide whether the fundamental idea which impelled and justified the Rebellion shall dominate over our whole country, molding her institutions and shaping her destiny. If it be true, that God has *not* created all men, but only all White men in His own image, and made them equal in political and civil rights, then it is a world-wide calamity that Grant did not surrender to Lee at Appomattox, and The Lost Cause," trodden into mire under the hoofs of Sheridan's rough-riding cavalry, not only should but will be regained in Constitutional Conventions and at the ballot-boxes. If the Black race, because they are Black, should be excluded from the jury-box and repelled from the ballot-box, then Stonewall Jackson ought to head the roll of American martyrs, emblazoned high above the names of Warren and Mercer and Pulaski, of Ellsworth, Lyon Baker, Reynolds, Wadsworth, Kearney, Sedgwick and McPherson.

It is difficult to argue with a blind, besotted prejudice, grounded in ignorance and fortified by self-conceit; devoid of reason, it is hardly amenable to reason. But millions who would listen unmoved to appeals based on Justice and Humanity can be stirred by facts which affect their own interest and safety. The naked truth that every Southern State reconstructed on the White basis is to day a rebel State—shaped and ruled by men who execrated Lincoln's reluctant and tardy resistance to the Rebellion as a causeless and criminal aggression, and profoundly rejoiced over Bull Run as their victory—will prove invincible, if we can but bring it home to the apprehension of every loyal voter. There is no paramount question of good faith or gratitude to the Blacks. Their votes are as necessary to the preponderance of White loyalty as to their own protection and security. Reconstruct the South on the White basis, and every one of the fifteen States which held slaves in 1860 will be intensely, overwhelmingly copperhead thenceforth and evermore. Allow to day the plea that the Blacks are ignorant and degraded, and those whom you thereby clothe with power will take good care that the plea shall be as valid and well-grounded a century hence as it now is. Public Education and Civil Rights for Freedmen can only be achieved and maintained through the ballot. "We are for Negro Suffrage—*the way they suffered in New Orleans!*" was the inscription on a banner borne in the procession of Conservative or Democratic processionists, which typified the spirit which dictated the massacre. That spirit is rampant in the South to-day, and is only organized as Military Power, that it may avenge by outrage [illegible] deems negro treachery to the Southern cause.

THE TRIBUNE has declined to be lured or turned aside from the Main Question. It has persistently refused to swell the clamor for vengeance on the defeated Rebels, whether by execution or confiscation, and one of its strong reasons for this course is a conviction that no drop of Rebel blood could be coolly, deliberately shed without essentially clouding the prospect of securing the Right of Suffrage to the Blacks. Defying the madness of passion and the blindness of short-sighted misconception, it has demanded Reconstruction on the basis of Universal Amnesty with Impartial Suffrage, in perfect conclousness of the fact that it thereby alienated thousands who had been its zealous supporters and life-long patrons. The hour of its complete vindication cannot be far distant.

As for the man who is to be the chosen standard-bearer of the Republican host in the impending contest, while we avow our deliberate preference of Chief Justice Chase as the ablest and most eminent of our living statesmen, THE TRIBUNE will render a hearty cheerful, determined support of Gen. Grant, or Senator Wade, or Speaker Colfax, should he be nominated and supported on a platform which affirms and upholds the equal political as well as civil rights of all citizens of the Republic. We do not contemplate as possible the support by Republicans of any candidate who does not stand on this platform. And we do not apprehend that the candidates who, in our approaching struggle, shall represent genuine Democracy in opposition to the meanest phase of Aristocracy can be beaten if proper means be systematically taken, as they must and will be, to enlighten and arouse the American people.

We will thank such friends as believe that THE TRIBUNE will prove an efficient and cheap way to influence the undecided, to aid us in extending its circulation. Though ours is eminently a political journal, but a small portion of its space is devoted to politics; while an outlay of more than $200,000 per annum is incurred in collecting and transmitting news from all parts of the world. We have regular correspondents at nearly all the capitals of Europe, with a director at London, who is authorized to dispatch special correspondents to all points where important events may at any time be transpiring or imminent. The progress of the war in Crete, which is the precursor of a still greater war, has been watched by one of these special correspondents, while another telegraphs from Constantinople each novel phase of the critical diplomatic situation. Every step of Garibaldi's recent heroic though unfortunate enterprise, from its inception to its close, was noted by our correspondents, who are also his most trusted advisers; while an esteemed member of our editorial staff has just accompanied the Embassador of Juarez to Mexico to scan the Mexican problem closely and under auspices more favorable to the Republican chief than those which have colored the advices of our regular correspondents at Vera Cruz and the Capital. Another correspondent accompanied the first National expedition to Alaska, Walrussia, or whatever our splinter of the North Pole may be called, and is now reporting on the aspects and capabilities of that chilly region. Bayard Taylor is writing us in his own vein from Central Europe; while able correspondents report to us from Colorado, Idaho, Montana, &c., more copiously than we can find room to publish. Our Reviews of Books and Literary Departments are in charge of one of the ripest American scholars; while Agriculture, under a competent editor, claims a leading place in our Semi-Weekly and Weekly issues. In short, we have for years spent a large proportion of the income of our business in efforts to render THE TRIBUNE a better and better newspapor; and, if we have not succeeded, the fault is not explained by a lack of means or of efforts, whether on our own part or on that of a generous and discerning public.

THE TRIBUNE is sent by mail daily (Sundays excepted) for $10, Semi-Weekly for $4, and Weekly for $2 per annum, payable inflexibly in advance. To clubs for the Semi-Weekly we send two copies one year for $7; five copies, or over, for each copy, $3. On receipt of $30 for ten copies we will send an extra copy six months. On receipt of $45 for fifteen copies we will send an extra copy one year; for $100 we will send thirty-four copies and THE DAILY TRIBUNE. We send the Weekly to clubs of five for $9; ten copies or over addressed to names of subscribers, each $1 70; twenty copies addressed to names of subscribers, $34; ten copies to one address, $16; twenty copies to one address $30. An extra copy will be sent for each club of ten.

A large and fine steel engraved protrait of the Editor is sent free of charge to any one who in sending $10 for a Daily, $4 for a Semi-weekly, or $2 for a Weekly, shall indicate a desire to receive it. One will likewise be sent to any person who forwards a club of ten or more Semi-Weeklies or twenty or more Weeklies, at our club rates, and asks for the portrait at the time of remitting. Address THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

Manners make the man, is an axiom we used to read in our copy books; the recollection of which moves us to copy the following specimen: The story is that Robert Toombs a few days since applied to be admitted to practice in a Georgia Court, presided over by Judge Erskine. He was not admitted, probably because he could not take the iron-clad oath and, in not admitting him, the Judge simply obeyed an imperative law. The story goes on to say that, after the Court had adjourned, Toombs got another blackguard (witness, we think they call them), intruded into Judge Erskine's private room, and belabored his Honor with the following choice specimen of Georgian eloquence:

"Sir, twenty years ago, when you were [illegible] milk-tub in the [illegible] and I was a lawyer before the [illegible] you were [illegible]. Fifteen years ago, when I was [illegible] in Congress, you were selling [illegible] and at no period in ten years has any gentleman seen the time when he could afford to notice you on the streets; and yet, sir, you, who are perjured in accepting the office you now hold, presume to refuse gentlemen the right of practice before you."

Judge Erskine treated the speaker with silence and contempt, and the fight which Toombs was evidently seeking did not come off. It is hardly probable that he will blush to read his abusive tirade, but there may be cooler-blooded friends who will look differently upon it, and for their edification we put it on record.

An Accommodating Confederate.

There is no end to the acommodating spirit of some men. Witness the following:

A Card.

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier:

Whereas, a report to the effect of my having two living wives—one in Alabama, the other in this State—has been circulated throughout the State of Kentucky, which report has a tendency to injure me and the cause in which I am engaged, I therefore pray you grant me a short space in one of the columns of your valuble paper, containing the facts with reference to said report, in order that I may be justified at the hands of the people of the State.

I married Miss Elizabeth Elenor Cunningham, eldest daughter of John M. Cunningham, of Monroe county, Arkansas, in March, 1857, with whom I lived up to 1859. I returned to her in the fall of 1865, after a four years' campaign in the Confederate army, and desired to resume my duties as husband and father of one child. She postively refused to reunite. I came to this State and was united to Miss Lucy M. Miller, of Marion county, who abandoned me shortly after the union in consequence of the existing first wife. I am now and have ever been perfectly willing to live with either. What more can I say or propose to do?

C. HAGAN, M. D., and not Tolbert.

A SCHOOLBOY being asked to define the word "admission," said it meant twenty-five cents. "Twenty-five cents!" echoed the schoolmaster. "What sort of a definition do you call that?" "I don't know," sulkily replied the boy, "but I'm sure it says so in the advertisement down there at the show." "Yes" said another boy, "and children half price."

DR. MASON, there is no doubt, was a good judge. A brother minister intending to purchase a horse, stopped the doctor to ask his opinion. After taking a good look at him Dr. Mason pointed to the knees of the horse which were worn indicating that he was in the habit of stumbling. "That," said he, "is a good sign for a minister, but a very bad sign for a minister's horse."

"DRUNKENNESS and extravagance in dress are the most common social vices," said the Rev. Dr. Teaser. "I beg your pardon, Uncle, but I think there is a social vice far more common than either of 'em, and one to which you are yourself much addicted," responded his nephew Tom. "Name it," said the uncle, aghast. "*De-vice*," said the adjacious Tom.

An Important Decision.

Kentucky, a State which contains the bones of Henry Clay, has a law on her statute books which excludes colored people from testifying in the State Courts; and that State, we believe, is the only one in which such exclusion exists. But Judge Swayne, of the United States Circuit Court, the other day knocked the law in question out of sight. The case was one in which white persons convicted of burglary upon the house of a colored woman—upon her evidence—moved for arrest of judgment on the ground that the civil rights law, under which the indictment was brought is unconstitutional, and that Kentucky law does not allow blacks to testify against whites. Judge Swayne's decision fully and completely sustains the constitutionality of the law which any Kentucky County Judge assumes to set aside, and which is still openly defied in that State where fellows who commit crimes upon innocent colored people, are cherished and protracted. Judge Swayne shows that citizenship does not depend on the States; that the term citizen is analogous to the term subject in the common law, and that all persons born within the United States, or naturalized, are citizens. He also shows that the National Government has repeatedly made citizens by treaty, and that its power of naturalization is limited by color, and insists that the National Government has not the power to declare the extent of citizenship absurd and historically untrue. He goes farther, and insists that the Constitution gives to black persons the rights of citizenship in all the States, by the clause that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. Even the limitation of the term citizen to voters would not exclude the blacks, for negroes voted in five States when the Constitution was adopted. The Judge held that the power is generally conferred upon Congress to enforce all the provisions of the Constitution by proper legislation, and the the Civil Rights Act is legal.

This sort of law must have a curious effect upon the minds of those who formed the old fugitive slave law, when the entire power of the government was used to capture a hunted runaway and return him to his master.

SEVERAL Democratic papers have made merry over what they call a split in the Republican party in Tennessee. How little ground they have for the statement, may be, seen by the following, from *The Nashville Press* of the 9th:

"The pretext for this story, which has no solid basis, was founded in the fact that the State Central Committee had called a State Convention on the 8th of January. It was ascertained in a few days that the Legislature would not be in session at that time, and as the day was close on the heels of the holidays and money was scarce, and the people poor, there would be a slim attendance. A meeting was, therefore, held by the members of the Legislature, and others [illegible] Republi[illegible] day to the 22d of January. Speaker Norman, Gen. Cooper, and many others, united in calling the meeting, and took an active part in its proceedings, which were remarkably harmonious. There was not the slightest symptom of a split; nor will there be any. The State Convention promises to be one of the largest and most enthusiastic and harmonious that we have ever held in Nashville—*We have not the remotest idea of splitting.*"

THE resolutions of the Virginia Conservative Convention enunciate some very remarkable statements which can hardly fail to exert a powerful influence on the course of our national destinies. The conclusions to which the respectable but rather slow gentlemen composing this Convention have arrived are briefly the following: 1. Slavery has been abolished: this fact for convenience sake we are ready to concede. 2. We agree not to hold slaves. 3. The people of Virginia are justly entitled to all rights which cannot be taken away from them. 4. No form of government which is not mentioned by the Constitution can fairly be said to have been established by that instrument. 5. Being naturally a sharp people, we have found out that the purpose of the Radicals is to compel every Virginia gentlemen to enter the service of a negro master. 6. The doctrine that a nigger can under any circumstances be as good as a white man is repugnant to nature and the Ten Commandments. 7. If Virginia is reconstructed, a third of the Senate and a quarter of the House of Representatives will be composed of niggers. 8. All gentlemanly white legislators will then have to withdraw into private life. 9. The moment a nigger votes it is all up with everything. 10. Any party which may be organized in other States for the express purpose of committing the government of the Union into the hands of the Virginia Conservatives, where it belongs, shall have our support. Which is certainly a very handsome offer, and ought to elicit an immediate response. Get out your platform at once!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Mr. Kelly, Mr. Brady, and four other gentlemen, representing the clerks of the Departments in Washington, have been petitioning the House Committee on Appropriations for an increase of wages. We hope the Committee will not give it to them. If they cannot live on what they earn already, let somebody start a subscription to give them means of emigrating to Kansas or Nevada. Working on a farm will be far better for them than working in the Government offices. Washington is not a nice place to live in. The rents are high, the food is bad, the dust disgusting, the mud is very deep, and the morals are deplorable. But on a farm in the West these dissatisfied young men could not only make money, and live decently, but also be of some use to the country.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A LAWYER, not over young or handsome, made many attempts to confuse a young lady whom he was examining as a witness. She however remained calm. At last determined to perplex her, the lawyer said, "Miss, you are very pretty!" The young lady promptly replied, "I would return the compliment, sir, if I were not on oath!"

GRANT, STANTON, SHERIDAN.

Grant's Private Letter to the President.

Protest Against Removal.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—The Speaker laid before the House to-day a communication from General Grant, enclosing the correspondence relating to the removal of Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War, and also the removal of Generals Sheridan and Sickles. Nearly all the correspondence has been heretofore published, but the following is the private letter to the President from General Grant, about which so much curiosity has been expressed:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1867.

His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

SIR—I take the liberty of addressing you privately on the subject of the conversation we had this morning. Feeling as I do the great danger to the welfare of the country, should you carry out the designs then expressed, first on the subject of the displacement of the Secretary of War, his removal cannot be effected against his will without the consent of the Senate. It was but a short time since the United States Senate was in session, and why not then have asked for his removal if it was decided? It certainly was the intention of the legislative branch of the Government to place a Cabinet Minister beyond the power of the Executive removal, and it is pretty well understood, so far as Cabinet Ministers are affected by the tenure of office bill, that it was intended especially to protect the secretary of War, in whom the country felt greater confidence. The meaning of the law may be explained away by an astute lawyer, but common sense and the views of loyal people will give to it the effect intended by its framers.

Second. On the subject of the removal of the very able commander of the Fifth Military District, let me ask you to consider the effect it would have upon the public. He is universally and deservedly beloved by the people, who sustained this Government throughout its trials, and feared by those who would still be enemies of the Government. It fell to the lot of but few men to do as much against an enemy as General Sheridan did during the rebellion, and it is within the scope of the ability of but few in this or any other country to do what he has. His civil administration has given equal satisfaction. He has had difficulties to contend with which no other District Commander has encountered. Almost, if not quite, from the day he was appointed District Commander, to the present time, the press has given out that he was to be removed; that the Administration was dissatisfied. This has emboldened the opponents of the laws of Congress within his command to oppose him in every way in their power, and has rendered necessary.

In conclusion, allow me to say as a friend, desiring peace and quiet, the welfare of the whole country, North and South, that it is in my opinion more than the loyal people of this country—I mean those who supported the Government during the great rebellion—will quietly submit to see the very man of all others who they have expressed their confidence in removed. I would not have taken the liberty of addressing the Executive of the United States thus, but for the conversation on the subject alluded to in this letter, and from a sense of duty; feeling that I know I am right in this matter, with great respect, your obedient servant.

[Signed) U. S. GRANT."

Among the papers is a letter to Gen. Grant from Maj. Gen. Sheridan, dated New Orleans, January 24, 1867, in relation to matters in Texas, particularly referring to the condition of Union men and freedmen in different parts of the State, which he says is truly horrible. He says the Government is denounced, freedmen are shot, and Union men persecuted, if they have the temerity to express their opinion. This letter Gen. Grant, under date of Headquarters of the Army of the United States, January 29, 1867, indorsed as follows:

"Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War. Attention is invited to that portion of the within communication which refers to the condition of the Union men and freedmen in Texas and to the powerlessness of the military in the present state of affairs to afford them protection. Even the moral effect of the presence of the troops is passing away, and a few days ago a squad of soldiers on duty was fired on by citizens in Brownsville. In my opinion the great number of murders of Union men and of freedmen in Texas, are not only as a rule unpunished, but uninvestigated, constitute practically a state of insurrection. And believing it to be the province and duty of every good Government to afford protection to the lives, liberty and property of her citizens, I would recommend declaration of martial law in Texas to secure these. The necessity for governing any portion of our territory by martial law is to be deplored, and if resorted to it should be limited in its authority, and should leave all local authorities and civil tribunals free and unobstructed until they prove their inefficiency or unwillingness to perform their duties. Martial law would give security, or comparatively so, to all classes of citizens without regard to race, color, or political opinions, and could be continued until society was capable of protecting itself, or until the State is restored to its full relations with the Union. The application of martial law to one of these States would be a warning to all and if necessary can be extended to others.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT, General.

No action was had by the civil authorities upon the foregoing recommendation.

VOLTAIRE, after being on terms of friendship with the King of Prussia, owing to his wit

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., December 25, 1867.

We will issue no paper from this office next week. Our hands are unanimously in favor of "running at large" during the holidays. As we have not missed a paper before since our present connection with the *Argus*, it is to be hoped that our delinquency on this occasion will be "overlooked."

A FORGED letter was set afloat a few days ago, purporting to be written by Gen. Dent, a brother-in-law of Gen. Grant, in which it was asserted that if the latter became a candidate for President, he would not be the candidate of a *party*, but the candidate of the *people*. This letter induced a good deal of "chuckling" on the part of the Democrats, as well as those Republicans, who are unfriendly to the General. The laughing, however, was soon ended by General Dent's denial of the authorship of the letter referred to, and his pronouncing it a forgery, written for the purpose of injuring General Grant.

ON the 18th inst., the President sent a message to Congress, asking that body to recognize in a suitable manner the services of General Hancock as commander of the Fifth Military District. A correspondent of one of the New York papers speaks thus of the message and its reception:

The president's Message, lauding Gen. Hancock, was read in both Houses to-day, and is the topic of conversation this evening. The members generally take it as a cool piece of stupid impertinence on the part of Mr. Johnson. It is but a part of the plan that is being arranged here by Johnson, Seward and Co.—to have Gen. Hancock made the next Democratic nominee for the Presidency. Mr. Johnson's friends say it is a snub to Messrs. Pendleton, Seymour, and other aspirants for the Democratic Presidential nomination who ignored Johnson in the late political canvasses. The Blairs are figuring conspicuously in the business, and their idea and that of Mr. Seward's is to have Gen. Hancock run as a Conservative Democrat. Mr. Johnson openly expresses himself as in favor of the plan, and so also do most of his Cabinet. All the official patronage of the Executive will be turned in to help Gen. Hancock, and, from present indications, his name will be very prominent in the coming Democratic Convention.

QUESTIONS of a financial character have had precedence in Congress for some time past.—On the 17th inst, Senator Sherman of Ohio, of the Finance Committee of the Senate, reported a bill, which, with some slight modifications, will more than likely become the law in relation to the much talked of Bond question.

Section 1st provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue registered and coupon bonds in such form and of such denominations as he may see proper, payable principal and interest in coin, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum. These bonds to be payable in forty years from date, and to be redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from date, and to be issued to an amount sufficient to cover all outstanding or existing obligations of the Government, and to be disposed of exclusively in taking up the securities of the United States.

Section 2d specifies that the bonds thus issued shall be known as the "Consolidated debt of the United States, and the same shall be exempt from State" and municipal taxation, and interest thereon and income therefrom shall be exempt from payment of all taxes or duties to the United States, and in consideration of such exemption, the Treasurer of the United States, shall reserve one-sixth of the interest on the bonds. One-half of this sum is to be paid to the States according to population, and the other half to be applied to the payment of the National debt.

Section 3d substitutes for the sinking fund as provided for by the laws now in force, the plan of appropriating yearly from money not otherwise appropriated in the Treasury, a sum which includes the amount necessary for payment of the interest and maturing debt, and one-half of the reserved tax as aforesaid shall amount to——millions of dollars, which sum, during each fiscal year after the current year, shall be applied to the reduction of the public debt in such manner as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, or as Congress may hereafter direct.

The bill further provides that the bonds known as the Five-Twenty bonds shall, at the expiration of five years from their date, at the option of the holder thereof, be changed for the bonds authorized by this act; and such as are now redeemable shall be presented for exchange on or before the 1st day of November next, and not thereafter, and the residue to be presented on or before the expiration of five years from their date, and not thereafter; and such exchange shall be made at such places and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Section 5th provides that the holder of any lawful money of the United States to the amount of $100, or multiples of $100, may convert the same into a bond for any amount, the note so received to be held in the Treasury as a part of the reserve already provided for, and the holder of any of the Five-Twenty bonds, or of the bonds contemplated by this act, may demand their redemption in lawful money of the United States; and the Treasurer shall redeem the same in lawful money unless the amount of United States notes then outstanding shall be equal to $400,000,000, but such bonds shall not be so redeemable after the resumption of specie payment; and the Secretary of the Treasury, in order to carry out the foregoing provisions, is required to maintain in the Treasury a reserve of not less than $50,000,000 of lawful money, similar in all respects to the United States notes authorized by law, provided the same shall not at any time exceed $400,000,000, in order to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the securities of the United States held abroad. He is further authorized to issue bonds payable, principal and interest, in coin, in Frankfort or London, bearing interest, at the rate of 4½ per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, at a rate of exchange equivalent to five francs per dollar, such bonds payable in 40 years and redeemable after 20 years from date, at the pleasure of the United States, in coin, at a like rate of exchange, and to be issued to an amount not exceeding $500,000,000 to be exchanged for an equal amount of Five-twenty bonds, or disposed of on such terms not less than par in lawful money as the Secretary may deem best; but the expenses of the sale or exchange of said bonds shall not exceed the difference between the said rate of exchange and the market rate of exchange on London or Frankfort.

AT the Democratic meeting held here on last Monday one week ago, a committee on resolutions was appointed, consisting of the following named persons: E. P. Kuhn, S. B. French, W. W. Simpson, J. S. Dickey and J. H. Cunningham. This committee reported several resolutions. The following is the first one of the series:

Resolved, That this Convention, representing, at least, 3,000 of the voters of Beaver county, earnestly condemn the effort being made to break down the Democratic press of this county by a multiplicity of libel suits, commenced and carried on by partisan office holders. That these suits are not prosecuted with any view to the public good, but to gratify personal malice and accomplish political ends, is clearly apparent, from the fact that the editor of the Radical organ, who is liable to like prosecutions, is permitted to go unpunished and unrebuked.

If the last sentence in this resolution means anything at all, it means that the *Republican* party of this county is censurable for not having commenced a prosecution for libel against the editor of this paper. As it is not pretended or claimed that we have libeled any member of the *Republican* party, it follows of course, that if any of its members began a prosecution against us, it would be in the interest of, and for the benefit of the Democracy! Now, according to the light we have, the Republicans of this county never did and do not now contemplate doing anything of this kind. They are a generous body of mortals, and for their tolerance in this particular, they deserve and we hereby tender them our unfeigned thanks. We can therefore dismiss this part of our subject by giving expression to our feelings in this wise: Astute Kuhn! Brilliant committee! Magnanimous Republican party!

At the same meeting in which the above resolution was passed, S. B. Wilson Esq., of this place made a speech. In that address he told his hearers that he had not read the *Argus* during the last campaign, (?) (he is reported to have told this to every Democratic meeting he has addressed for the last twelve years) but was informed that we had libeled Hugh B. Anderson, the Democratic candidate for Treasurer, and that it was Democratic forbearance that had shielded us from prosecution thus far. If Mr. W. will kindly hold his aversion to reading the *Argus* in abeyance for a moment or, two we will tell him exactly what the *Argus did not*, and what it did charge Mr. Anderson with during the last campaign: It *did not* tell the voters of the county that Mr. Anderson had stolen a coat from a "certain fishing party near Beaver Point." It *did not* insist that a lot of "spoons belonging to another man had been taken from his pocket while being ejected from the owner's premises." It *did not* insinuate that he had stolen a pocket book belonging to a man that was hurt by a passing train of cars. It *did not* charge him with having "obscenely tortured a small boy," nor with being a bar-room loafer, and a common drunkard. It *did not* claim that he had embezzled public funds confided to his care; nor did it accuse him of having swindled the State or of having made a fortune out of the necessities and wants of its soldiers.

But the *Argus did say* that he was permitting his son, who was living with him at the time, to insult the loyal people of the county by proposing to sell them a disloyal book. It *did say* in answer to an appeal made in his behalf for votes on the ground of his charitable disposition, that he had treated a distitute women and her children in Phillipsburg with more severity than a true christian spirit would warrant. It *did say* in answer to a similar appeal for votes for him, that he had not managed his private affairs successfully, and that this circumstance should weigh heavily against selecting him as the receiving and disbursing officer of the county.

This is the sum total of the *Argus's* charges against Mr. Anderson. If that gentleman believes that a judicial investigation of these charges will put him in a more enviable light than he is now in; or if it will soothe the savage breasts of Messrs. Wilson and Kuhn to conduct a prosecution for libel against us, it only remains for us to say: Go ahead gentlemen and "stand not upon the order of your going, but go at once."

BUT a year or two ago the Democracy were the "hard money" party of the country.—*Then* they took delight in holding up a greenback and pointing out its worthlessness as compared with gold and silver. "Give the Democracy power" said they, "and we will destroy this worthless paper money, and give the people the coin they used to have before the war!" But a change has come over the spirit of their dreams! Instead of being a "hard money" party now as they were some years ago, they have taken the ground that it is the duty of Congress to order the payment of our national debt in greenbacks. This would flood the country with paper money, raise prices to four or eight times their present value, and end in a condition of things similar to that which existed in the "Southern Confederacy" at the time of its collapse. It may be, however, that this is just what the leaders of the Democracy want.

COL. PARKER, of General Grant's staff, occasioned a good deal of gossip in Washington D. C. last week. He was to have been married on Tuesday to a Miss Sacket, a belle of that place, but when the appointed time arrived, he failed to make his appearance, and could not be found. In a day or two afterwards his whereabouts became known, and his reasons for "defaulting" in the matter are thus given: As is well known, he is an Indian, and his tribe hearing of his intended marriage, sent some of their members to Washington to prevent it. After arriving there they enticed him to their room, there drugged him heavily, kept him in that condition for sixty hours, and then abandoned him with the expectation that he would die from the effects of the dose administered to him.—Strange as this story is, it is credited in Washington. The wedding, which was thus prevented, will take place in a few days.

A TELEGRAM from Washington on the 12th inst., stated that while the National Republican Committee was in session in that city Governor Ward of New Jersey its Chairman, made a motion to change the name of the party from National Republican to National Union. The New York *Tribune* of last Monday, says:

We are authorized to state that no motion was made or favored in the National Committee by Gov. Ward, Chairman, to change the name from National Republican to National Union. No proposition for change of name, in any shape, was before the Committee, which would have had no power to change the name of the party organization.

BOTH Houses of Congress adjourned on last Friday, to convene again on the 6th of January. A large number of important bills were introduced previous to the adjournment.—These will be taken up in regular order, after the holidays are over, and put upon their passage. The country will await with anxiety the passage of all bills relating to the finances of the country.

The Banner Republican County of Pennsylvania.

During the last political campaign the Republican State Central Committee promised to give to the County making the best return compared with the vote for Governor Geary, the large and costly flag which was suspended across Chestnut street, Philadelphia, in front of the Committee's headquarters. After the election was over the Republicans of Dauphin, Schuylkill, Perry, Luzerne, and Wayne, each submitted their claims for the contested prize. The return in these Counties was as follows:

DAUPHIN.—Vote 1866—Geary 5,691, Clymer 4,301—majority for Geary 1,390. Vote 1867—Williams 5,247, Sharswood 3,847—majority for Williams 1,400. Decrease of vote 1867, 444; increase of majority 14.

LUZERNE.—Vote 1866—Geary 8,783, Clymer 12,837—majority for Clymer 3,654.—Vote 1867—Williams 7,095, Sharswood 10,404—majority for Sharswood 2,419. Decrease of vote 1867, 748; decrease of majority, 1,235.

PERRY.—Vote 1866—Geary 2,581, Clymer 2,495—majority for Geary 86. Vote 1867—Williams 2,427, Sharswood 2,292—majority for Williams 135. Decrease of vote 1867, 154; increase of majority, 49.

SCHUYLKILL.—Vote 1866—Geary 8,703, Clymer 10,514—majority for Clymer 1,721. Vote 1867—Williams 7,256, Sharswood 8,380—majority for Sharswood 1,124. Decrease of vote 1867, 1,537; decrease of majority 597.

WAYNE.—Vote 1866—Geary 2,357, Clymer 2,883—majority for Clymer 526. Vote 1867—Williams 2,820, Sharswood 2,586—majority for Sharswood 266. Decrease of vote 1867, 37; decrease of majority 260.

After giving the matter a careful consideration the committee decided that Wayne county was entitled to the banner, and to her it has been awarded; but it was also determined that the gallant struggle of the Republicans in Luzerne county, that stronghold of Copperheadism, should also be recognized and encouraged, and another flag is to be purchased and sent thither with the compliments and thanks of the committee. We congratulate our friends in both counties on this honorable recognition of their services. —*State Guard.*

ST. THOMAS.

When Mr. Jefferson bought of France for $15,000,000 the vast region then known as Louisiana—a mighty empire of the most fertile land under the sun—he frankly avowed that he had no authority for so doing—that he had utterly transcended his constitutional power. He declared that Congress migh disavow his act, and leave him to brave the consequences. He held that the Constitution should be amended in order to legalize his purchase which must otherwise remain a gross usurpation. If any one had told him that his act was valid without the assent of Congress, he would have deemed that superserviceable champion a fit tenant for a straight jacket.

President Johnson and Secretary Seward have chosen to iniate a negotiation for the purchase of the Danish West India isle of St. Thomas, and another even more significant—the two comprising an area of less than one hundred square miles. The stipulated price of these two islets—for which $4,000,000 would be exorbitant—is $7,200 000.—*The World* asserts that, though we are to pay this vast amount, Denmark is to receive $400,000 less—this nice sum sticking to the fingers of certain go-betweens who are kept out of sight.

Congress has been repeatedly in session while this dicker was in progress, and might have been called at any other time. Yet its advice or concurrence was never asked.—There has been no pretense of deferring to its authority. And while the Danish King reserves the right of consulting the "Rigsdag," or legislature of his realm, the American President does not even hint that Congress has any voice in the matter. The treaty is made; the consent of the islanders to the transfer solicited, a clerical townsman of Gov. Seward sent thither to secure that consent; and we daily expect to hear that the transfer has been effected, although neither the American People nor their representatives have as yet had a word to say in the premises.

If Congress should succumb to this glaring usurpation and weakly vote the money, it were absurd to elect another Congress. We may better hand over the Government and the Treasury to the President, and bid him do with each as he shall see fit. The National Credit will have received a fatal shock when it shall thus be established that the Executive may buy Greenland and a billion of dollars for it whenever he will, leaving nothing to either House but to levy the requisite taxes and vote the money. Though St. Thomas were as valuable as Cuba—and it is not a hundredth part so much—we trust Congress would deal with this assumption of power as it deserves. Let it be settled evermore that the People's money can only be disposed of by the People's chosen representatives.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE *Village Record*, in response to a paragraph that recently appeared in these columns says:

"Mr. Hickman was at Washington on business entirely private, but not political. He is not for Hancock, or for any other man, for President, who is not fully identified with Republican principles; and so far from lowering the platform of the Republican party, he is in favor of elevating it still higher. Mr. Hickman will go to Harrisburg in obedience to the call of the people of Chester county, and will be found the advocate of honest legislation, public economy, and high-toned Republicanism."

THE New York *Leader* of the 14th says:—"One of the *Tribune* staff, who has very carefully examined the immense mass of Republican exchanges received by that paper, says that, so far as he has gone 63 journals have expressed their preference for Grant, 13 for Salmon P. Chase, 4 for Sheridan, and 6 scattering, and that for the Vice Presidency 12 support Wm D. Kelley, 7 Schuyler Colfax, 4 George S. Boutwell, 4 Reuben F. Fenton, 2 John A. Bingham and 6 scattering.

"CURSES, like chickens, always come home to roost," says the proverb. The earthquake which Secretary Seward recently purchased with the Island of St. Thomas has got as far north as Auburn, where, on yesterday morning, the tremulous lightning informs us, "buildings were shaken to their foundations." Dr. Blackburn lives in history as the importer of yellow fever for political purposes; but his genius never ventured upon the importation of real living earthquakes.

THE President loses no time in putting in his answer to Grant's celebrated "private letter." Gen. Hancock has scarcely begun his overturning of Sheridan's work in Louisiana; but the little he has already accomplished moves Mr. Johnson to intrude upon Congress a special message calling their attention to the facts, and extolling the heroism, patriotism, self-denial, and high Roman virtue of the present Commander of the Fifth Military District. It may be all very well for Johnson, but how long can Hancock stand it?

A Scathing Letter to Gen. Hancock.

Hon. J. R. G. Pitkin has written a most scathing letter to Gen. Hancock, relative to his administration of affairs since assuming command of the Fifth Military District. The ostensible purpose of the letter is to request that the recent appointment of the writer, as Secretary of State, contained in the suspended order of Gen. Mower, may not be confirmed. We subjoin a few of the most pointed paragraphs:

When that appointment was announced by our local prints, no one could have been more surprised than myself. I had sought nothing at the hands of that worthy officer, and a regard for the political friends, whose opinion I hold dear, will certainly unmake me from ever obtruding upon his successor. Had the former been continued in command, I am persuaded that his appointees would have cordially and materially assisted him in the labor of reconstruction, and I am equally certain that not one of them would have consented to be miserable stewards of the apostate President.

There are rebels, numerous and abject enough for this service, buzzing like wasps about your headquarters and stinging loyal reputations—"dogs easily won to fawn on any man." The officer who suffers them, and installs them in public places, accepts a desperate risk.

Speaking of other matters, Mr. Pitkin remarks that "every official indirection is a danger for which the best field credit does not compensate," and adds

It is when a soldier confesses in his initial order, that the military should defer to a civil authority, which is forwith recommitted to rebel hands, either that he has suddenly ceased to aspire to high national ends, or that his patient waiting since 1861 for a chance to surrender to the enemy is at length fully rewarded. That enemy is at least consistent, has not changed its front, has not forborne its old heresies.

That I cannot capitulate with you suffices as a reason why my name should no longer be entertained at headquarters with reference to a bureau of this State. Your advent, Sir, has lent renewed cheer to one class of our people—it is a class which, by its practice upon one Convention, can fondly dream a grim murder of another now in session in this city—which has already brought our public trusts for its Monroes and Abells anew, which impatiently seeks to render loyalty again a discredit and a peril, and which may personally confide its schemes to him, whose enviable distinction it is to be not only one of the five district commanders that can discover more force in a mad whim of the President than in a solemn decree of Congress.

The writer then refers to the statement of Gen. Hancock, that he "had been informed that the administration of criminal justice in the courts had been clogged, if not entirely frustrated, by negro jurors; and after remarking that "it is easy to determine whence this information comes" to the General, adds:

Men who have just doffed their rebel uniforms, and as proficients in partisan shams, have been virtually promoted to your civil staff; men, the final chapter of whose biography will be, in too many cases, an indictment; men to whom the insulting color may cast back the odium of having defeated the ends of justice. A dozen hands from which, sir, you cannot wash the red smear of rebellion may shoot erect to a juror's oath as they once did to a citizens. The fidelity of their observance of the latter vow is, perhaps the best lesson for your espousal of the arbitrary jealousy of the jury box. When, sir, not one of your local misadvisers shall longer crouch at your heels in security from his dues, and when a better authority than yours shall have declared, as soon it will, that a temple of justice can question no color except that of crime, you will discover that the black juror will neither "fustrate nor clog the administration of justice," and especially of what some in this community may well complain of not having yet received "criminal justice."

The subject of the Presidential aspirations of Gen. Hancock are alluded to, and these remarks are made.

But some one must soon thrust his feet into the President's shoes, and your evident willingness, General, so to be persuaded by a Democratic nomination excites less solicitude for the nation than for yourself. To the American people, however belongs the uniform upon your back, and I cannot believe they contemplated that it was to be used through this district simply for the purpose of a political canvass, with its pockets distended with the summaries of Johnsonian speeches, collated in advance at the White House, and issued here as "general orders."

The letter concludes in these emphatic words:

Our present convention has two imperative duties to perform—first, to rend with its two hands, white and black each of your adverse orders to tatters, to decree every local post vacant, and to cancel every distinction of race; and second, to place those hands austerely upon our commander's shoulders, and face to face with him, with the firmness of a just defense with honor for his stars, and in all charity of spirit, distinctly to admonish him that the mistaken purpose of his embassy, if unfortunate for Louisiana, is tenfold more so for himself.

Johnson's Scheme to Secure the next Presidency.

Johnson's oft-repeated declaration of regard for and abiding confidence in "the people"—his transparent demagogueism—were not without motive. Even at a time when the whole nation was disgusted with his action and utterances, he kept his eye steadily on the succession in the White House, and has ever since been shaping his ends to accomplish that result. A Washington correspondent exposes the scheme, and gives the programme which the President has laid down in order to compel his nomination on the Democratic ticket. Having thus far failed to command the support of the Northern Democrats—such support as looks towards his nomination—he naturally feels indignant at them. He has done all in his power to secure their indorsement for the Presidency, but they stand aloof, regarding him as too much crippled to succeed in the race. He has now, in a rather startling programme, laid his plans for *making* them come to time. Tennessee is the field chosen for commencing the scheme. The bitterness of feeling existing between the factions in that State is expected to culminate next spring, at the county elections, in the prostration of the elements opposed to Johnson's policy. Some time in April Johnson will "show his hand," and advise the holding of a Constitutional State Convention, at any time, and the reconstruction of the State Government. In return for this service, Johnson expects to have the electoral vote of Tennessee pleged for him. In this manner it is expected that Tennessee will be "redeemed." This State secured, the ice will be broken. The correspondent says:

By a similar strategy the ten Southern States will be wheeled into line. With the prestige of success in Tennessee it will be an easy matter for Mr. Johnson to declare once the time for unrolling the Constitution is at hand—that the Southern States are in the Union (he has said so in a dozen messages already), and that they have a right to regulate their own affairs and take part in the coming national election. The reconstruction acts will be *made* a nullity, by ordering Uncle Sam's nephews to mind their own business and let civil matters alone. In order to do this, Grant will be ousted in February, according to the six months' clause of the Tenure of Office bill, and Sherman or Hancock, probably the latter, placed in the War Office *ad interim*, while the Senate will wrangle over such nominations as Johnson may choose to make. In return Johnson naturally expects the *douceur* of political support from the States he liberates. With the electoral votes of eleven States thus secured, he he expects to present to the National Democratic Convention the alternatives of making him their nominee, or of certain defeat. Such is the startling, but perfectly legitimate, programme, outlined for Johnson, by his friends in Washington, and so far as Tennessee is concerned, it meets with unstinted approval at the hands of lifelong personal and political enemies of the President, mostly old line Whigs. The Democrats cannot well gainsay it, because it is precisely what they would do if in power to-day. They condemn it, however, as making the Southern States a mere foot-ball between Chase and Johnson. There are many drawbacks to the consummation of this scheme, but with all these the friends of the President are sanguine, and feel confident that bold action will overcome all obstacles.

INTELLIGENT SUFFRAGE.

Letter from Senator Wilson.

The following is a letter from Senator Wilson to Hon. John C. Underwood, Judge of the United States District Court of Virginia, and one of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention at Richmond:

SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 17.

Hon. John Underwood:

MY DEAR SIR—I received your note yesterday, in which you ask my views touching the proposition to disfranchise all persons in 1871 who cannot read and write. If such a proposition is seriously pressed by any number of persons, they are doubtless influenced to it by the reading and writing provision in the Constitution of Massachusetts. That provision disfranchised no one; it secured the ballot to all who possessed it, and applied the educational test only to those who came of age or were naturalized after its adoption.—If a proposition is to be put in your constitution of an educational test in 1871, to apply only to those who come of age at that date, or are naturalized, or take up their residence in your State, it would be in accordance with the oft quoted provision in the constitution of Massachusetts. Such a provision might be an incentive to young men of both races to better qualify themselves to the exercise of the elective franchise. But to take from tens of thousands of colored men to whom education has been denied, and to whom suffrage has been given, a right so essential to the security of their lives, liberty and property, and to disfranchise thousands of poor white men who have never enjoyed the priceless blessings of common schools, would be a great wrong—a measure utterly indefensible.—Poor laboring men, more than any other class, need the ballot for their security. Ignorance, if it be loyal, liberty-loving and just, is safer than intelligence that is unpatriotic, unjust and selfish. No poor man in the possession of manhood suffrage shall have the ballot taken from him by my advice or with my consent, unless for crime

When slavery, the prolific mother of all our woes, perished, and when the civil war ended, I hoped to see nothing done for revenge, but all for security. Heart, conscience and reason bade me strive to secure equal rights for black men, protection for the loyal, and forgiveness for the disloyal. It seemed to me to be a duty of patriotism, humanity, and Christianity to lift up the poor, secure the rights of the weak, and to forgive the erring. I hope our friends in your Convention, and in Conventions of other States, will inflexibly maintain the equal rights of all the blacks and whites, and deal generously with those who raised their hands against their country. It seems to me that the policy that shall securely hedge about and guard the civil and political rights of all, and deal mercifully and generously with our erring countrymen, will hasten the time to be striven, hoped and prayed for, when the bitter memories of the bloody conflict through which we have passed, will be forgotten in the common enjoyment of impartial liberty and equal justice, and in the general prosperity and common renown of our native land.

I am, dear sir, very truly,
[Signed] HENRY WILSON.

Presidential.

The force of the tide of public opinion, and the almost absolute certainty that General Grant will be the Republican nominee for President, renders it quite unnecessary to repeat the evidences of his great popularity which come to us from all quarters. Nevertheless the extract below will doubtless be of interest to the general reader. A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writing from St. Louis, says:

"It is well known that in the Baltimore Convention in 1864, the Missouri delegation, being opposed to Lincoln, cast their votes for General Grant for the Presidency. This is a singular condition of things for 1867, for it cannot be truly said that the Radicals now favor General Grant as their first choice.—Still it is evident to all thinking minds here that General Grant will be the Republican nominee for 1868. As it is useless to resist this movement, our Missouri Radicals are one by one acquiescing in the necessity, and declaring for Grant as the coming man. It is understood Senator Henderson is a hearty supporter of General Grant, and that he proposes to make a speech in this city, shortly, favorable to his acceptance as the Radical candidate. There is every probability that ere sixty days have rolled around there will be a Grant club in every ward in St. Louis.—In the interior the sentiment in favor of General Grant is even more unanimous than in St. Louis.

The Grant meeting in the old Cradle of Liberty—Faneuil Hall, Boston—was large, enthusiastic and in every way a great success. Of it the *Advertiser* says:

"It was large, enthusiastic, and greatly resembled the gatherings fifteen years ago, when the merchants and business men of Boston were more in the habit of assembling in this historical building than they have been of late. As our readers know, none of the usual efforts were made to insure a large meeting. There has been no parade of the names of speakers, and the official announcement was only made yesterday morning. Nor did it have the appearance of a mere political gathering. It seemed more, as it really was, an assemblage of business men, to compare views in relation to the remarkable man who is destined to be the next President of the United States.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Era* says: "The whole nation is rising *en masse* for Grant for President. Let the column move forward. Our camp-fires burn brightly to day, and 1868 will inaugurate a brilliant future for the nation.

The Lake Shore Railroad Tragedy.

A terrible accident occurred at Angola, N. Y. on the Lake Shore railroad, last week—The two rear cars of a passenger train were thrown down an embankment some fifty feet in height. The cars immediately took fire, and before assistance could be rendered some sixty persons were burned to death. The Buffalo *Express* of last Saturday says:

The fearful accident at Angola is still the constant theme of all classes of society in this city. The process of identifying the bodies lying at Union Chapel, opposite the Central Depot, progresses very slowly. The place is thronged continually by people who come from distant parts in search of friends and relatives known to have been on the ill-fated train. In some instances they discovered the object of their search among the unburned bodies which were first examined, but in most cases they passed around to the remnants of men and women lying in the boxes on the right side of the room, only to turn away with tearful eyes and bursting hearts from the horrible scene. The dreadful thought that the object of their love was lying among the blackened fragments of humanity caused a dreariness of the soul which was plainly shown upon their faces, and many a sympathetic tear was shed by the spectators. The railroad and other officials are untiring in their efforts to secure the identification of the remains, and in all probability it will ere long be ascertained very nearly how many and who were killed and burned. The unclaimed baggage of the passengers is being carefully examined, and the least circumstance likely to be of use in establishing the individuality of the burned is noted.

CONDITION OF THE BURNED.

There seems to be no reason to believe that any of those in the rear car were totally destroyed. The heat was most intense, but not sufficiently so to burn the entire body. The limbs of many are gone,—burned away—but the trunks are not destroyed. In every case the human form can be recognized at a casual glance, but not the sex. Twenty-three burned bodies were removed from the ruins by the coroner and his assistants, and laid side by side on the ice of Big Sister Creek, under circumstances and in such a manner that there could be no possibility of a mistake as to the exact number—23. Of this number three are undoubtedly females. The reports of the passengers that there were between fifty and sixty in the car when it went over the bank are not considered reliable. It is well known that quite a number having seats in the car were at the time of the accident in the smoking car; several jumped from the car before it was thrown from the track, some escaped after it fell, and some were rescued alive, and others were taken out dead and burned, but not included in those placed in the boxes of charred bodies.

THE JURY VISIT THE SCENE.

Coroner Richards and the jury, accompanied by Superintendent Reynolds and a few other gentlemen, left the city about 9:20 yesterday morning in a car specially provided for Angola, to view the scene of the late calamitous accident, and to make the necessary inquiries as to its occasion. As the matter will soon be thoroughly investigated, we shall not now express any opinion on the subject, but simply confine ourselves to the cases of the sufferers lying at Angola, whose names have not yet been recorded, as well as any fresh circumstances relative to the affair which appear worthy of record.

General Sheridan's Report—His Rebuke of President Johnson.

After referring to his organization of the military forces of the Department he proceeds to say that "on the 3d of March, 1867, an Act entitled 'an Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States' became a law, and he was assigned to the command of the Fifth District, comprising the States of Louisiana and Texas."

* * * * * * *

The report concludes as follows:

Assuming command of the Fifth Military District on the 19th of March, 1867, I found upon examining the law that I was required "to protect all persons and property; to suppress insurrection, disorder, and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals."

To accomplish this purpose, and to reorganize these two States as loyal to the government, I had a small military force and the authority vested in me by the law. I found upon a close examination of the existing civil governments of those two States, that nearly every civil functionary, from the Governor down, had been soldiers or aiders and abettors in the rebellion, and that in nearly all cases they had been elected on confederate grounds, and solely for services rendered in their attempts to destroy the General Government. In fact, many, if not all, had advertised, when they were candidates, their services in this respect as a meritorious appeal for votes. I found, also, that they were nearly all disfranchised by the law, and were substantially aliens.

It is scarcely necessary to state that from this condition of affairs nearly every civil officer within my command was either openly or secretly opposed to the law, and to myself as the authority held responsible by the order of the Executive of the nation for its faithful execution. It was a difficult situation in which to be placed, *rendered still more so by the apparently open sympathy of the President with the functionaries above alluded to. I make this remark, not as a charge, but simply as an explanation.* To have attempted "to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals," and reorganize the States against all this power and influence, in accordance with the intentions of the framers of the law, without exerting the right of removal, was simply absurd.

It would have taken years for military commissions to have tried those cases of violations of the law alone that would have occurred in exact registration of the legal voters of the States. There was only one course to pursue, and that was to remove every civil officer who did not faithfully execute the law, or who put any impediment in the way of its execution—and this course was adopted. In pursuance of the same, I decided to use the authority vested in me as leniently as possible; to almost allow myself to be forced to the wall by open overt acts before action was taken; and in every order issued the cause of removal was specified. I had no desire to oppress, and did not oppress. I only wished to give security to all good citizens, and did so, and insecurity to all office-holders who failed to carry out the law, or who put impediments in the way of reconstruction.

I have been charged by the highest authority in the nation with being tyrannical and partisan, and I am not afraid to say, when such charges are made against me, that I feel in my heart they are untruthful. In all my dealings with the people of Louisiana and Texas I was governed by honor, justice and truth; no political influences or interests were allowed to control my actions. I carried out the law with satisfaction to all except those whom it disfranchised and a set of dishonest, political tricksters who I had previously denounced, and who sought to make use of the law to obtain place and position; and the whole system of reconstruction was faithfully and successfully pushed forward to near its completion, with energy and economy, until the 1st of September, 1867, when I received General Orders No. 81, dated Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, August 28, 1867, relieving me from the command of the Fifth Military District, and assigning me to the Department of the Missouri.

In conclusion, I take the greatest pleasure in reporting to the General-in-Chief the cheerful and able manner in which all the officers of my command performed their difficult and responsible duties.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,
P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General.

Brevet Major General John A. Rawlins, Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.

A YOUNG buck of the soap-lock order, who wore an unshaven face, because, as he said it looked foreign, lately accosted a Yankee, as follows, "I say fellow, some individuals think I am a Frenchman, and some take me for an Etalyean; now what do you think I am?" "Wael, I think you'r a darn'd fool," replied Jonathan.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTRAYS.

CAME TO THE PREMISES OF THE SUBSCRIBER, in Economy township, Beaver county, Pa., on or about July last, forty head of sheep—some with half crop of off left ear, some with hole through left ear, and some with crop off of left ear, and about two-thirds of the flock with no mark at all.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take away.

HUGH COCHRAN.
dec18'67:2t.

O C

IT IS THE BEST CHANCE EVER OFFERED TO Agents. One or two days' time will secure a good Sewing Machine, Silk Dress, or some other article of equal value, on Agents wanted everywhere, as the best One Dollar Pawnbroker's Sale. Send for Circular. S. C. THOMPSON & CO.
dec25'67:3m. 30 Hanover St. Boston, Mass.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A COMFORTABLE AND WELL FINISHED TWO story brick residence, situated on the North side of Third street, West of the Court House. Fine shade in front and water adjacent.

Will be sold low if application be made soon.

THOMAS M'CREERY.
Cor. 3d Street and Public Square,
dec25'67. Beaver, Pa.
P. S. Possession given immediately.

Desirable Property For Sale.

A VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE TWO STORY brick residence of eight rooms and full Angola lot, is offered for sale at a low rate and reasonable terms.

Lot contains fine fruit trees, grapes, berries, &c. Also, good cistern and all necessary out-building, including stables.

The situation is in one of the best thoroughfares of Beaver. Apply to

M. A. SANNER.
Somerset Pa., or
W. M. S. MARKS,
dec25'67:2t. Beaver.

Conversion of 7-30's.

HOLDERS OF JUNE AND JULY 7-30'S CAN have them converted into the

New 5-20 Gold Coupon Bond,

On more advantageous terms than the government rates, by sending or presenting their 7-30s to us. 5-20s delivered immediately or sent by express. Agents for sale of Pacific Railroad Bonds.—Highest price paid for Government securities in exchange for same. Six per cent. interest paid on deposits. Money loaned on Government Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
Cor. Fourth & Wood Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Patent Bell Churn Dasher.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE right to manufacture and sell in Beaver, Co. Pa., Wallace & Cockerell's Patent Bell Churn Dasher. The leading feature of this invention is in having a bell-shaped dasher, provided with more or less holes, leading from the exterior to the interior surface, the axis of each of these openings being perpendicular to a tangent at the point of the cane, where the hole is located.

This dasher will be sold on reasonable terms. Township rights will be disposed of to parties desiring to purchase. The following testimonials will show the estimation in which this dasher is held by those who have given it a trial.

We the undersigned, do hereby certify that we have used the above churn-dash, and would not be without it for double the price. Mrs. D. M. Donehoo, Mrs. John Caughey, Mrs. Thomas McCreery, Mrs. Sami Ramsey.

SIR: Being engaged in the Dairy business for a number of years, and having tried everything new in the Churn line, pronounce yours the best labor saving machine yet tried in a cheap way.

JOS. ANDERSON.

Apply to or address
FINDLEY ANDERSON, or
ALEXANDER M'MAHON,
dec25'67:3t. Beaver, Pa.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS!

CHRISTMAS GIFTS!

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

HOLYDAY PRESENTS!

HOLYDAYS PRESENTS!

AT

MULHEIM'S!

AT

MULHEIM'S!

Bridge st., Bridgewater,

Bridge st., Bridgewater.

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM NEW YORK, I have selected the largest and most varied stock of Variety Good ever offered in the county. I will sell as usual, at the lowest possible advance. To my friends, I am thankful for past favors, and hope to will call and see me. It would be impossible to enumerate each and every article.

Our stock is equal to any retail Variety Store in the country.

B. MULHEIM.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

AT

MRS. M. L. DONLEY'S,

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER.

Portfolios, Photograph Albums, Games, Ladies' Purses.

ELEGANTLY BOUND BOOKS, INCLUDING Miss Evans's works, viz: Beulah, Macaria, Inez and St. Elmo; Childrens' Libraries, latest Novels and Childrens' Toy Books, Doll Books and Dolls, Wood and Wax Jewelry, Pencils and Pencil Sharpeners, Crocket Needles, Hair Brushes, and a variety of notions.
dec11'67:3t.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING BEEN CREDIBLY INFORMED THAT different parties have been guilty of purchasing sacks that had once been filled by us, and on which we had placed our brands, and refilling them with an inferior article of flour, and then selling the same as flour manufactured by us thus being guilty of perpetrating a base fraud upon us and also on the public, we desire to expose the baseness of such parties and bring them to justice, and we ther

The Beaver Argus.

BEAVER, DECEMBER 25, 1867.

Local and Miscellaneous.

The ARGUS has now a larger circulation than any paper published in the county. Advertisers will promote their own interests by bearing this in mind.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Space.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1y.
1 square—10 lines	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00	$10 00
2 squares	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares	5 00	6 00	9 00	11 00	17 00
¼ column	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	21 00
½ column	7 00	10 00	13 00	20 00	25 00
1 column	10 00	14 00	17 00	25 00	40 00
½ column	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	75 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices					$2 00
Local Notices, per line					10

Quarterly Payments to be made Quarterly, except Transient Advertising, which must be paid in Advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending on the 21st of December, 1867:

	7, A. M.	2, P. M.	9 P. M.
December 15,	20 deg.	25 deg.	24 deg.
" 16,	16 deg.	21 deg.	23 deg.
" 17,	24 deg.	39 deg.	35 deg.
" 18,	31 deg.	38 deg.	30 deg.
" 19,	17 deg.	36 deg.	24 deg.
" 20,	20 deg.	42 deg.	38 deg.
" 21,	34 deg.	39 deg.	40 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

Mrs. Louisa Patterson, of Sharon, this county, is authorized to act as agent for the *Argus*.

Wm. Bingham, Jr., 54 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, is the authorized agent for THE ARGUS in that city.

New Advertisements.

Attention of the public is directed to the following new advertisements, which appear for the first time in THE ARGUS to-day:

Conversion of 7-30's—Jas. T. Brady & Co.
Fancy Sheep—Hugh Cochran.
Flour and Lot for Sale—Thos. M'Creery.
Notice—S. C. Thompson & Co.
Property for Sale—M. A. Sauner & W. S. Marks
Patent Churn Dasher—Anderson & M'Mahon.
Special Notice—Peter Angel.
Special Notice—Wm. F. Clarke.

Thanks.—We are again under obligations to Mr. J. McCreery of Kansas city, Mo., for late Western papers.

Map of Beaver Falls.—We are indebted to Messrs. Henry T. & John Reeves, Real Estate Agents, for a handsomely executed map of Beaver Falls. An examination of this map will convince all that Beaver Falls is destined soon to be a very thrifty place.

Breast Pin Lost.—A lady lost a breast pin, on Sunday evening of last week, between the Revenue Office and Rhodes' Drug Store, in Beaver. The pin is a gold one, with a cluster of grapes upon it.—Any person returning said pin to this office will be suitably rewarded.

A Public Entertainment.—A public Entertainment will be given in the Presbyterian Church of Beaver, on New Year's Eve, Dec. 31st, 1867, by the Sabbath School, consisting of music, recitations, &c.

Parents generally are invited to attend. Tickets 25 cents.

See the Advertisement of Jas. T. Brady & Co. Bankers of Pittsburgh, in another column. This is an old Reliable firm and is regarded as one of the most responsible in the city.

The River.—The river at the present time is in a fine condition. There is enough of water in the channel for the largest sized steamboats. Already a large amount of coal has passed down the river, and the cities situated south and west of us in regard to winter fuel, have thus happily been dispelled. The present rise will also afford relief to the lumbermen and dealers of Pittsburgh and vicinity.

A Narrow Escape.—On last Friday evening a boy had come near being killed on the hill between Beaver and Bridgewater. He was on a hand sled and undertook to pass a two horse team. While in the act of passing one of the horses kicked, and hitting the sled knocked him senseless for some time. The driver of the sled and carried to Dr. Levis' office where restoratives were applied. His nearness to the horses when he received the blow saved his life.

Discharged in Bankruptcy.—Albert Culbertson, of Moon township, City, received his discharge from bankruptcy from the District Court of U. S. at Pittsburgh, on the 26th of November. His liabilities amounted to about $30,000 and his petition was filed in the Bankrupt Law, July 3d, 1867. This is the first discharge granted in this Judicial District.—Several others are nearly ready for final action, among them that of Gen. W. S. Calahan, whose petition was filed July 31st, 1867. His liabilities being $150,000.—*Washington Examiner.*

Plain Talk by a Grand Jury.—The Grand Jury of Trumbull county, Ohio, recently made a report to the Court of Common Pleas in regard to the jail of the county, as follows:

STATE OF OHIO, } Court of Common Pleas,
Trumbull County, } Jury Room:
December Term, 1867.

To the Hon. Court of Common Pleas: The undersigned Grand Jurors report that they have examined the jail of said county, and find it a nuisance, wholly unfit for the purpose, an unfit abode for either man or beast, unsuitable as a prison for criminals, and a public nuisance to the county where situated, and that in its present state it will be uninhabitable, unless it be with locks and bars. Respectfully submitted.

Signed by each of the jurors.

On Friday evening last, a well dressed woman with a babe in her arms, arrived at Wellsville and stopped at the Missouri House. She staid there some time, left the child with a bottle, and when the seven o'clock train from Pittsburgh arrived went out to it as she was going to the train. A few minutes afterwards the child was found on the steps of Mr. Geo. Vincent's residence, nicely dressed and wrapped in a blanket. The child now was taken in by Mrs. Gann and kindly cared for, and we believe it is her intention to keep it. The woman went away on the 7-30 train that evening, and we understand she stopped at McCoy's station, in Jefferson County.—*Wellsville Union.*

The Political Manual.—The above entitled work is a neatly bound volume of 300 pages, compiled from official records, with biographical sketches and portraits, by J. M. Platt, and published by Messrs. Aber and Adams, Indianapolis, Ind.

It contains all the important political events from the formation of the Government to the present time, with a short sketch of the lives of all the Presidents, the important laws passed, and a chronological record of the Great Rebellion. This work cannot fail to be of invaluable service to all who take an interest in the past political history of the country. It is sold on subscription at $1.50 bound in cloth, or $2,00 bound in sheep. Mr. Samuel Thomes of Pulaski Tp., is the agent of this county, and will fill all orders for the work.

The Snatch Game.—An old man named McElheny, hailing from Beaver, visited this city yesterday for the purpose of purchasing a horse. He visited the horse market, and while there fell in with a genteel young man, name unknown, who invited him to take a drink. McElheny drank. The young man then generously informed McElheny that he could take him to a place where he could buy just the kind of a horse to suit him. The two went together towards Diamond alley, where the animal was said to be awaiting a purchaser. Before the stable was reached the generous and obliging young man proposed to trade pocket books, and showed his portmanuie, a very fine looking article, to the countryman. It was much finer than McElheny's, which was produced for the inspection of the generous youth, who said he would trade—and he did take it contents and all—and dodging into an alley suddenly disappeared. McElheny as suddenly appeared at the Mayor's office and related how he had been victimized. The pocket book contained twenty-three dollars. No clue to the thief.—*Pitts. Com. Dec. 19.*

A Shooting Match.—We learn from the Lawrence *Journal* of last Saturday that a pigeon shooting match came off in Union township, that county, a short time ago, between a sporting club of this county, and one of Lawrence county. The representatives from this county were H. C. Patterson, J. Pontefract, L. H. Oatman, S. Patterson, Wm. Marshall and Jack Boyle. The Lawrence club was composed of J. H. Watters, G. Woodruff, Jas. Davis, R. Sterling, Jas. Patterson and J. W. Blanchard. The Beaver county club killed 24 pigeons, and the Lawrence club 20. A return match was then "played" between the same parties at Rochester, this county, a few days after, at which the Beaverites killed 21 birds, and the Lawrence-ites 28. It will be noticed that our county came out second best.

Vanport School Festival.—On Friday the 20th ult., we had the pleasure of attending a Festival, given by the friends of the Public School at Vanport. This School is taught by Mr. T. J. Risinger and Miss S. A. Reynolds. A number of the parents and friends of education were present and united with the School in the festivities of the occasion. Time, space and language, would all fail me, were I to attempt a description of the good things of this life, which in rich variety, both substantial and ornamental, crowned the festive board. We have partaken of grand 4th of July dinners, and been guest at first class city hotels, but none of them surpassed this, with the gilded motto "Our Basket Dinner." The halls were beautifully decorated, and as you read the words "Press On," entwreathed in ever-green, and variegated flowers, you could not fail to read, also in the bright eyes, intelligent countenances and noble deportment of the pupils, that these teachers do not labor in vain. A Director, J. R. Harrah, Esq., being present, was called upon and responded in a brief, neat and practical address. From a private conversation among the parents, which was overheard, we learned that the teachers are most highly esteemed, and for efficiency in their calling they have merited the choicest encomiums of those whom they serve. This was one of those social friendly occasions where all parents appeared to be delighted and profited, and as memory recurs to the pleasant scenes of that day we could but wish that we were a school boy again, and a scholar at the Vanport School. W.

Beaver Seminary and Institute.—This institution so quietly and beautifully located in this, among the most inviting spots on the Ohio, has already drawn to its vicinity several valuable families from the city and its surroundings, and we hear of others who are contemplating a removal there in the spring for the purpose of educating their children.—From its educational advantages, its healthfulness and beautiful scenery and proximity to the city it presents strong inducements to those seeking a retired home in a refined though unostentatious community.—Speaking of its scenery, Bro. Coston, whose name is known to all the members of the Pittsburgh Conference, says: "I have traveled over much of this country, but there are some views about Beaver that I have never seen equaled," Dr. Moore, of Philadelphia Conference, who has a keen appreciation for the beautiful and lovely in nature, is eloquent in descanting upon the beauty and variety of scenery to be enjoyed there.

The Seminary has just closed one of the most pleasant and successful terms in all its history. The discipline of the school, though kind is firm, and the very best order has prevailed, while a commendable spirit of self-government is manifest in the department of the pupils.

Miss Magee, the Preceptress, formerly in that position in the Cincinnati Female College, is establishing for herself a valuable reputation in her new home as a teacher and governess. Her classes in the examination just closed would have done credit to any teacher or institution.

Prof. King, the Principal of the Musical Institute in connection with the Seminary, is a gentleman of much refinement and character, is at home in his department, and is faithful and untiring in his efforts for his pupils. The soiree given by them at the close of the session indicated a higher style and a more adequate knowledge of the *science* of music than is usually exhibited on such occasions. His own performances on the piano was that of a master, and one who enters into the soul and spirit of music.

Mrs. King, who teaches Vocal Music has a voice of great power, which has been cultivated to a high degree of perfection. The singing on the occasion was of a high order showing that the musical educators are not merely performers but teachers in the truest sense of the term. With such teachers we are not surprised that the reputation of this institution is so high, for it is safe to say that its advantages are *second* to none.

Those who have been present at former examinations will be pleased to know that the high standard once set up is being fully maintained, and we believe will be as long as Prof. Taylor has charge of the institution. The aim is to make education, whether in the solid or ornamental branches, so thorough that it shall be practical and available in after life.

The Painting department is under the care of a most skillful and faithful teacher, so that attention seems to be given to the fine arts as well as the regular studies of the course, which embraces with English studies, Latin, French and German. We wish this, with all our educational institutions abundant success.—*Pitts. Christian Advocate.*

A Valuable Discovery.—A correspondent writes us as follows:

On the farm of John R. Slentz, two miles north of Beaver, valuable minerals have lately been discovered.

Among these might be mentioned a stratum of fire clay, six feet thick—a stratum of coal, three feet thick—a stratum of ochre, eight inches thick—a stratum of fossiliferous iron ore, fifteen inches thick—and a stratum of mineral paint, sixteen inches thick, which, being a peroxide of iron, is easily manufactured into several rich paints.

And these strata are supposed to underlie the principal part of the farm. There are also two different out crops of limestone on the farm, one of which is supposed to be hydraulic lime. There is no doubt a great amount of mineral wealth in Beaver county, if the citizens would be at the trouble and expense of searching for it. Our county is worthy of a more careful development than it has yet received, and perhaps would pay as well for the investment of capital as any other in the State.

Henry C. Hickok, late Superintendent of Common Schools in this State, has been appointed by the District Court Controller of the Public Schools of Philadelphia for three years. An exchange remarks that this is another instance of the democratic tendency of American institutions. Men whose hearts are right do not consider that they are demeaning themselves by taking a lower office after having held a higher.

Hon. Simon Cameron has our thanks for valuable public documents. We are also indebted to Hon. George V. Lawrence for similar favors.

The Case of Secretary Stanton.—The Senate Military Committee, to whom was referred the Message of the President suspending Secretary Stanton, have decided to furnish a copy of that document to Secretary Stanton, in order that he may reply to the charges therein contained. The Secretary's friends assert that he can refute them without any trouble and vindicate himself completely. No action will, therefore, be taken in the matter until the reply is received from the suspended Secretary, who is now absent from Washington, having gone to Steubenville to attend the funeral of a near relative.

The nine hours' labor system went into operation in the different shops of the Reading Railroad Company on Monday, 9th inst., with a corresponding reduction in the wages of the employees.

MARRIED.

BAKER—McELHENEY—On Dec. 11th, 1867, by Rev. P. J. Cummings, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. George E. Baker of Newark, N. J., to Miss Mary J. McElheney of Beaver county, Pa.

DIED.

GIBSON—On the 19th inst., in Brighton Tp., Beaver county, Pa., Mr. Joseph L. Gibson, in the 66th year of his age.

BOIS—On the 7th of December 1867, in Louisville, Ky., Mrs. Jane, wife of the late Col. David Bois, aged 62 years.

The deceased was born in Beaver county, Pa., in the year 1805, and for many years was a resident of Bridgewater, this county. In all the different relations of life, she was an exemplary woman and highly esteemed by her numerous acquaintances. Her remains were buried in Beaver, Pa. Her funeral took place from the residence of James Ramsey, Esq., of Bridgewater, Pa.

"The Treasury Robbery."

Much as was said during the late campaign by those holding different political views from our own, in relation to the robbery of the county Treasury in November 1866, we did not deem it proper for us, as the officers of the county, more immediately connected with the management of its funds, to make any statement on the subject, believing that much that was uttered through the press and otherwise, was but the result of party feeling, roused by the excitement of a political canvass, and that when that was over and men would coolly reflect, it would readily be seen and admitted that the imputations and charges made, so far as they related to us, were unfounded in fact and unwarranted;—and so long as these charges retained this shape, and were general—not an attack on our personal and private character as distinguished from our public acts as officers—we said nothing to the public on the subject, feeling that having honestly endeavored to discharge our duty, we could well trust the decision of an intelligent public upon our official acts. But it seems gross misstatements—whether arising from want of information, or through false representations, we know not—continue to be made; and the assertion of some of these in an authoritative form by the Democratic Convention, held in the Court House, on the 16th instant, appears to us to demand a notice. One of the resolutions of that Convention relating to the robbery, charges dereliction of duty upon the County Commissioners, in not making efforts for the detection and punishment of the thieves, and asserts that "the detectives employed to search for the thieves and the stolen treasure were discouraged from making information against suspected parties and sent home after averring that they could make arrests that would startle the people of Beaver county" and recommends that "if they still refuse to discharge their duty in the matter, that money be raised by private subscription to pay the detectives to complete the work they had begun and which they had reason to believe they were on the eve of accomplishing."

It is strange indeed how statements so wide of the truth, should be embraced in a resolution unanimously adopted, as it is said all resolutions before that convention were. Every reasonable effort in their power was made by the Commissioners and others whose duty it was, to trace this matter out. Not only was their own time and attention devoted to it, but they sought and obtained the assistance of well recommended, and experienced detectives. A reward of one thousand dollars was offered for the recovery of the stolen money and the apprehension of the thieves, which has never yet been withdrawn, but will be paid to any man who will produce either the one or the other.

The detectives were upon the ground, made their examinations, and were engaged in this vicinity for some three or four weeks, and after every thing had been done that their ingenuity could suggest, without developing anything that would fix even reasonable suspicion upon any one, they returned home.—And it is utterly untrue that we or any one connected with our respective offices "discouraged them from making information against any suspected party, or that they were sent home averring that they could make arrests that would startle the people of Beaver county." The detectives remained until they themselves deemed it useless to remain longer as they were unable to find anything that would warrant the arrest of any one, and, we seeing no prospect of anything resulting from their further detention here, deemed it useless to expend more money with them at that time. Sensible of our duty, we left nothing undone then that seemed to offer success in discovering and bringing to trial the thieves or in recovering the money—and never since have we been indifferent to either of these important objects, and if, as seems to be intimated by this resolution, any man knows any evidence to exist that will reasonably "warrant the arrest, trial and conviction" of any person for the robbery, none will be more glad than we to have such arrest, trial and conviction take place, and the mystery that has always enveloped this matter unfolded.—We surely will be the last to throw any obstacle in the way. On the other hand we will still, as we have done heretofore, aid to the utmost of our ability in bringing to punishment the perpetrator of this great crime—and surely if as intimated any man knows anything that will throw light on this subject, or can furnish any evidence, he must be derelict in his duty as a citizen in not making it known. And we hope no man may be deterred from so doing by reason of any false and unfounded charges as to our conduct in this matter.

JOHN WILSON, }
JAMES WARNOCK, } Commissioners.
M. R. ADAMS, Treasurer.

December 24th, 1867.

EDITOR ARGUS: I notice in Bill Young's letter of condolence to Odell, published in last week's Beaver *Local*, that the learned William says: "My boys took into the service during the War, 327 as brave boys as Ohio can boast of." Who does William mean by "my boys?" Does he mean his two sons-in-law that were in the service? He only had one boy in the service, and when he enlisted, this patriotic Wm. J. Young took a farm away from him that he had given him a short time before, and would not have anything to do with him whatever, because he enlisted in the army, until after the War closed. William further says that he was styled a traitor during the war, and even a gallows was raised in his door-yard, &c!—Now in reference to the traitor business.—Bill Young was during the war as much of a rebel as any man in the Confederate Army; but as to the gallows part, I never heard anything of it. Now, in reference to his acting with the radical party! He was at one time the only radical Abolitionist in the township where he now resides, and acted with the Republican party until a few years ago, when the Republican County Convention of this County defeated a resolution endorsing him as a candidate before a Congressional Convention. A short time after which he went to Baltimore and came back a strong Breckinridge Democrat, and he is now acting with the Copperhead party, hoping by so doing, to be nominated for Congress on the Copperhead ticket next fall. NOBLE COUNTY.

EDITOR ARGUS: The last *Local* purports to contain the proceedings of the Democratic meeting held in this place on the 16th inst.—Permit me to say through your columns that the proceedings as published are incorrect in several particulars, and particularly is this true of one of the resolutions. That must have come to a pretty pass in the Democratic ranks when the hangers-on of a printing office assume to mutilate the proceedings of a public meeting after being furnished for publication. But the fraud referred to: One of the resolutions as *published in the Local*, reads thus:

"*Resolved*, That the finance committees to be appointed by the Chairman of this Convention, be instructed to raise a sufficient amount of funds to purchase a power press to be owned by the Democracy of the county, and to be used by Mr. Odell in the publication of the Democratic organ, whether his political enemies shall see fit to keep him imprisoned or not."

The resolution as adopted by the convention, and over which the discussion occurred was in these words, and adopted without a dissenting voice:

"*Resolved*, That the finance committees to be appointed by the Chairman of this Convention be instructed to raise a sufficient amount of funds to purchase a power press to be owned by the Democracy of the county and to be used by Mr. Odell in the publication of the Democratic organ, *when he shall conduct it to the satisfaction of the party.*"

The original resolution was offered by Mr. Russell of Bridgewater. Objection was made to it, a discussion arose, when the difficulty was settled by S. B. Wilson Esq., offering an amendment by adding the words, "so long as he shall conduct it to the satisfaction of the party." It will be seen that the *Local* struck out Mr. Wilson's amendment entirely, and substituted something that neither passed the convention, nor was uttered in that body.

TRUTH.

Rich Minerals.

ED. ARGUS: We have discovered some valuable minerals on Beaver hills, and I herewith furnish you an account of them, so that you can publish such a statement as you may choose to write out.

Some time ago Wm. B. Anderson discovered in Brighton township a vein of mineral paint. We had it tested by Otto Wuth, reputedly the best analytical chemist of Pittsburgh, who pronounced it a very valuable paint. His analysis making 72 per cent. of peroxide of iron, puts it above any other mineral paint in market, of which we have any knowledge. Even the burnt Sienna of Italy, largely used in this country, is not equal to it *as a paint*. Professor Wuth says it is equal to the celebrated paint largely sold in France and Belgium under the name of *Minion de fer*. All the tests we have made of it prove the discovery to be a very valuable one.

The quantity is sufficient for extensive manufacturing of it. The bed is about 18 inches in thickness and extends for a considerable distance, reaching through two or three farms. The mining will be easy, and the distance from town and the railroad is little over a mile to the nearest part of the mine. All that is needed to make a fine and profitable business, is the organization of a company to manufacture it. This, of course, will soon be done. Interests can be secured in small or large quantities, and any quantity of the raw material can be delivered to those preferring to buy in this way.

Other discoveries of iron ores and clays of value have been made. A very fine quality of fire-clay has been discovered. We have not yet thoroughly tested it. Prof. Wuth on a slight inspection, pronounced it. "a *superior* fire-clay."

After burning it for twenty-four hours it was so white, fine and hard, that it appeared more like porcelain than fire-clay. We will test it thoroughly, and as soon as we ascertain its full value, furnish you a statement. There are other materials in these hills that I think will prove very valuable, but I shall have to wait for a fuller examination before I furnish you a statement.

The hills around old Beaver are rich in minerals. Even the iron ore may prove to be very valuable, and we still hope to find something of greater value.

Any person wishing fuller information, or desirous of securing an interest in the paint, or preferring to form a company for operating it, will be furnished all necessary information by calling on or writing to

D. H. A. M'LEAN.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

See one of the Prize Cups awarded to A. Speer for his celebrated Port Grape Wine.—It is the best grape wine ever produced in this country, the standard wine for communion purposes, and the most beneficial for females and weakly persons. [1y.

EXPRESS NOTICE.

Orders for the delivery of goods and packages to and from the depot, should be left at the "Union Line Express Agency," charges small. Wm. F. Clarke, Beaver Pa.

For Christmas Gifts go to Peter Angel's Bridgewater, for he is selling out his large stock of Toys at greatly reduced prices, far below cost. Call at Peter's for bargains.—Also, for Oysters call at Peters.

PORT WINE.

There have been, at various times, articles introduced to the public under the name of Port Wine, strongly recommended for medicinal purposes, which are calculated to do more harm than good, having little else than the name to recommend them. Such, however, is not the case with the Port Grape Wine, advertised by Mr. A. Speer, of Passaic, N. J. We have seen his vineyard, and the wine in process of manufacture, and know it to be the pure juice of the grape.

We have also been through his cellars, which never contains less than sixty thousand gallons, and seen casks piled on casks maturing. Mr. Speer does not bottle or sell any under four years of age.—*Peoria Transcript.*

The above can be had at our druggists.

BEAVER MARKETS.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

BEAVER, Dec. 25, 1867.

Flour per bbl	$13 75	Eggs per doz	25
Dried Apples per bus	2 50	Butter per lb	40
Dried Peaches per bu	3 00	Hams per lb	25
Wheat per bus	2 50	Shoulders	16
Corn per bus	90	Sides per lb	18
Oats	60	Tallow per lb	12½
Flax Seed per bus	2 75	Lard per lb	12
Beans per bus	2 00	Candles per lb	20
Potatoes	50	Molasses per gal	1 00
Onions	1 00	Rock Oil	70
Corn Meal	1 10	Crude Oil	20

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY EVENING, December 23, 1867.

APPLES—Prime 4 bbl at $3 00@4 50 ₩ bbl, as to quality and quantity purchased. A few choice lots sold in a retail way as high at $6 ₩ bbl.

POTATOES—We quote peach blows selling at 80@90c ₩ bush.

BUTTER—Prime roll continues to sell readily at 38@40c ₩ lb. Sales reported of 1,000 lbs choice roll at 42c; several small lots of good at 38@40c, and ten tubs sold packed at 32@35c ₩ lb.

EGGS—We note sales of 5 bbls at 25c, and 10 bbls at 30@34c ₩ dozen. Receipts light and but few in market.

DRIED FRUITS—We have reported sales of 10 bbls apples at 3c ₩ lb, and 5 bbls peaches, halves, at 12½c ₩ lb.

HAY—Timothy hay is selling from country wagons at $18@22 ₩ ton as to quality.

BACON—There is more doing. We note sales of 8,000 lbs shoulders at 12c ₩ lb; 2,000 lbs rib sides at 13½c and 6,000 lbs S. C. Hams at 19c ₩ lb.

LARD—We note sales of 15 tierces Lard at 13½c ₩ lb.

RYE—There is a moderate demand at $1 35@1 40 ₩ bush.

OATS—Market dull at 65@66c from first hands, and from store sales are making at 67@70c ₩ bush.

CORN—Demand light. We quote new car from depot at 81 @, and prime old yellow shelled, from elevator at $1 18@1 20 ₩ bush.

WHEAT—Very little doing. Millers are paying for red winter $2 50@2 55 ₩ bush, and for white wheat $2 65@3 00 ₩ bush, as to quality.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—We note sales in bulk at $5 ₩ cwt., and form store at $5 75@5 50 ₩ cwt.

FLOUR—The market was steady, quiet and without any material change throughout the week. The receipts are moderate, with a fair stock in the hands of the principal dealers, who are firm and confident of present prices being maintained. The prices at the various city mills are the same as the following Pearl Mill prices viz: For extra family Lacock, in barrels, wholesale, $12 10 and retail $12 60. In sacks, ₩ 100 lbs, wholesale $5 90, and retail $6 20, and in 49 lb sacks retail $3 10 ₩ sack.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT, IN THE BOROUGH OF Beaver, eligibly located, is offered for sale, at a fair price, and on reasonable terms. Parties wishing to purchase a desirable property will please call upon, or address HENRY RICE.
dec11'67:3t. Beaver, Pa.

WANTED.—Agents to Canvass for the most successful subscription book in the market. Our Agents are meeting with unparalleled success. We pay the unusually large commission of $1.00 per copy Address IRWIN & CO.,
nov13'67:3m. 68 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. F. WINTER ..... W. L. BEDISON.

WINTER AND BEDISON.

(SUCCESSORS TO C. F. WINTER.)

DEALER IN WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY Silver and Plated Wares, Musical Instruments, Notions, &c.

☞ Special attention given to the repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Store: Cor. BROADWAY & ATTIC STREETS, NEW BRIGHTON, PA. [jan9

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY,
NEW BRIGHTON, Dec. 4th, 1867.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NATIONAL Bank of Beaver county, are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of nine (9) Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking house, in New Brighton, on the second Tuesday (14th day) of January next, (1868,) between the hours of twelve o'clock, and two o'clock of the said day.

By order of the Board.
EDWARD HOOPS,
dec4'67:6t. Cashier.

HOWE'S SEWING MACHINES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING RETIRED FROM the tailoring business, in Bridgewater, Pa., will in the future, devote his whole time and attention to the sale of Howe's Unrivalled Sewing Machines. His warerooms is in the building formerly occupied by himself and Mr. Miller, as a Tailor Shop. These Machines range in price from $65 to 85, and will be delivered in good order to persons purchasing them. An experienced person will accompany each machine sold, and the purchaser will be thoroughly instructed in its use.

He will also keep sewing machine needles, machine oil, silk, thread and all articles needed in sewing, and dispose of them at reasonable rates. Thankful to the public for favors heretofore received, he solicits, in his new business, a continuance of the same.
sept18'67:tf. JOSEPH BRAUN.

☞ In Medicine Quality is of the First Importance. ☜

AT THE

DIAMOND DRUG STORE,

BEAVER, PA.

You will find a complete assortment of Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

Toilet Articles, a Speciality.

All the new and popular preparation constantly on hand, together with everything necessary for the well arranged toilet.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions and Family recipes carefully compounded all hours of the day or night.

ALSO, in the same room, a well selected Stock of Books and Stationery, Magazines, Papers, &c., and all Books used in the Public Schools throughout the country—at Publishers prices—either Wholesale or Retail.

In either department of this Store, the public will find it to their advantage to call and examine the stock and prices. J. B. RHODES,
nov6'67:6m Agent.

HARVEY BROWN.

WILSON & BROWN,

GROCERS AND Produce DEALERS,

BRIDGE STREET,

BRIDGEWATER, PENN'A.

WILSON & BROWN. WILSON & BROWN.

R. A. WILSON.

LAUGHING GAS!

COME ALL YE THAT HAVE BEEN SUFFERING of the untold miseries of toothache, and dread of extraction, and you will find that Dr. Chandler & Co. are ready to relieve you by the use of the great pain destroyer—LAUGHING GAS—and make their extraction a source of pleasure rather than of pain.

All dental operations performed in the best possible manner, and at reasonable terms as by any good Dentist in the county.

☞ Office in Beaver Station, Rochester, Pa.
jan27'67—1y. T. J. CHANDLER & CO.

F. A. Fortune's

Dry Goods Store,

ROCHESTER, PA,

WINTER GOODS

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS.

Grand opening of Merinos, Delaines, Coburgs, Barathcas and Dress Goods of every kind.

DOMESTICS.

Muslins and Prints from 6¼ cents to 12½. Look we advertise what we have. Good Red Flannel 25 cents. Shawls and Blankets cheap. Tickings from 10 cents up, army Overcoats and Blankets. Don't fail to call.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!! FURS!!!!

Direct from importers and manufacturers the largest assortment ever offered. Cheaper than ever.

F. A. Fortune's

RED FRONT

IN THE DIAMOND

ROCHESTER, PA.

J. H. BENCE,

THIRD STREET BEAVER, PENN'A,

Is just receiving a fine Stock of

THE LATEST STILES

IN

TRIMMINGS

Of Every Description.

Also full lines of

Millinery Goods,

HATS, TURBANS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FRAMES,

And everything in Millinery Line. We will have anything the season all the

LATEST STYLES

Of HATS, TURBANS, BONNETS, &c, as soon as they are out.

Hats and Bonnets Altered, Cleaned, Done Over Cheap.

YARNS

Of Every Kind, Shade and Color.

Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, all kinds of Hosiery, Gloves, French Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Bugle Trimmings, all kinds of Buttons, Paper Collars and Cuffs, Lace, Trench Forms, Zephyrs, Infants, Waists, Infants' Cloaks, Napkins, Tidies, Table Covers, Dress Cottings, Grenadines, Barages and other Dress Stuffs, Cotton Batting, Men's Shirts, Suspenders, Umbrellas, &c

A good assortment of

EMBROIDERY

Always on hand.

Pinking and Stamping Done to Order.

Everything desirable in our line is added to our stock as soon as introduced in the market. Thanking our friends and the public for past patronage, I would respectfully ask a continuance of the same. It is our aim to please our customers. Our goods are seasonable and carefully selected, and old as cheap as any in this neighborhood or Pittsburgh.

☞ Give us a call and satisfy yourself.

J. H. BENCE.

Third street, one door below the Seminary.

sep12'67:3mos. Beaver, Pa.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

BARGAINS!!!

IN

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

AT

GEALY'S

NEW

Millinery, Trimming

AND

SHOE EMPORIUM

TWO DOORS BELOW STILES & SHALLENBERGER'S WATER ST., Sign of the RED POST, BRIDGEWATER.

N. B.—I HAVE REMOVED TO THE ROOM formerly occupied by J. M. DICKEY, on Water st., where I will be glad to see all my old customers, and all others favoring me with a call.

I am now receiving a large and splendid Stock of latest FALL and WINTER Styles of Millinery, Trimmings, &c., &c., which will be sold very cheap.

MILLINERY,

Of every description—Silk and Straw Bonnets, Ladies' and Misses Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Riches, &c., &c.

TRIMMINGS,

Of all kinds, for Dresses and Sacques, Gimps, Cords Laces, Chenellis, Eugene Ruffles, Buttons, &c.

BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, HAIR NETS, BELT, BUCKLES, &c.

Furs! Furs!! Furs!!!

Large lot selling very Cheap.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Gent's & Ladies, Paper Collars,

MEN AND BOYS' HATS AND CAPS, NECK-TIES, SUSPENDERS, UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, WHITE SHIRTS, PAPER COLLARS, &c.

ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS, HOODS, NUBIAS, SONTAGS, &c.

Selling at less than cost.

Hosiery and Gloves;

LADIES' CLOTHS, ALL COLORS,

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS VERY CHEAP.

SHOES.

Best assortment and cheast in Beaver county.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS ALTERED AND CLEANED, CHEAP.

Stamping, Pinking and Cloak Cutting and Making on short notice.

MEN'S SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER. MACHINE STITCHING.

CALL AND SEE ME,

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

REMEMBER THE PLACE

Two doors below Stiles & Shallenberger's Grocery Store, sign of the RED POST Waterstreet, Bridgewater.

WATT GEALY.

LAUGHING GAS.

ADMINISTERED BY DR. MURRAY, Bridgewater, Pa., in extracting teeth. I have added to my many other facilities for the successful prosecution of my profession, this invaluable pain-killing agent. All operations of Dentistry performed in the best and most modern styles. All work done as cheaply, and fifty per cent. better than at any other Steam Dental Establishment in the State. [my9'67:tf

DOCTOR A. W. ACHESON,

BEAVER, PENN'A.,

In the old "Hugh Anderson Property" on 3d street, a few doors west of the Court House.

jy5'67:tf

Beaver Salt Manufacturing Co.

THIS COMPANY IS NOW MANUFACTURING, and prepared to sell a superior article of salt at their works, on Raccoon Creek, ½ mile from the Ohio river.

All orders left at the Works, or letters addressed to S. B. French, Beaver, Pa., will receive prompt attention. [jy17'67.

Coal and Nut Coal for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED THANKFUL FOR THE patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Rochester, Bridgewater, Beaver and surrounding country, that he is still prepared to furnish an excellent article of Coal and Nut Coal, on short notice either delivered, or at the Bank, on the best of terms. The Bank is located on McKinley's Run, near Rochester, Pa. Orders left there, or at the Store of Thomas Allison, in Bridgewater, or at the Prothonotary's office in Beaver, will be promptly filled. Capt Seely is Agent, Rochester, Pa.

J. C. MOLTER.

jy17'67:1y. Bridgewater, Pa.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE!

Cor. Railroad Crossing and New York St.

Rochester, Pa.

By COE & DARRAGH.

WHERE MAY BE FOUND

Family Groceries and Provision, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Oil, Pure Cider Vinegar, Syrups, Molasses, Salt, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Crackers, Tobacco, Cigars, Queensware, Willow-ware, Wooden-ware, and everything in their line, and they hope by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of the patronage.

N. B. All kinds Country Produce taken at the market price.

COE & DARRAGH.

Rochester, Oct. 1st, 1867—oct9'67:1y.

NEW GROCERIES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, THANKFUL TO HIS friends and customers for the generous patronage heretofore extended to him, takes pleasure in informing them that he has recently made large additions to his stock, and that he can now sell

Groceries

Of the very best quality, as low as they can be purchased west of Pittsburg. His stock embraces the best

COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SORGHUM, RICE, PEPPERS, SPICES, SOAPS, CANDIES, RAISINS, ENGLISH CURRANTS, FIGS, &c.

And in fact everything in my line that is usually kept in a well regulated Grocery Store.

FEED of all kinds kept on hand, and the best brands of FAMILY FLOUR can always be obtained at my store.

All goods delivered if required.

jan19'67:1y. SIMON SNITGER.

ROCHESTER FOUNDRY.

ANDERSON, PATTERSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE CASTINGS: Railway Track and Car Castings, Agriculture Implements, Engine and all other Castings made at a first class Foundry. Also, Stoves, Grate Fronts, Grate Bars, Liners Sash Weights, Hollow-Ware, Kettles, Iron Fence, and all other Castings called for, on short notice and of the very best metal.

Also, J. J. Anderson's justly celebrated New Cook Stove for Coal and Wood, which took the

First Premium

At the State Fair recently held at Pittsburgh. This Stove combines many new and important principles, which place it far in advance of all others now in use. Some of the merits claimed for it by the inventor, are Heavy Metal, Well Proportioned, Beauty of Style and Finish, Ease of Draft, Easily Kept Clean, Requires but little Fuel, and the

BEST BAKER EXTANT.

All orders thankfully received and promptly filled.

We Call Attention to the Following Statements:

While living in the East I used several of the most celebrated Cooking Stoves made in that part of the country, and on my arrival here, I was recommended to purchase the Crystal Palace Stove, (also invented by Mr. Anderson) as being the best. I did so, and used it with good satisfaction. When I saw Mr. Anderson's new Stove, I was attracted by its neat appearance, and on examining its Oven, and interior arrangements, found it possessed many advantages over all I had been. I purchased, and have one now in use. We consider it superior to any we have ever used. It is all the inventor claims, and we think, all that could be desired in a Cooking Stove.

CAPT. GILBERT PENDLETON.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 21st.

Having one of Mr. Anderson's new Stoves in use, I can fully endorse Capt. Pendleton's statement.

JOHN H. WHITMER.

Having one of Anderson's new Stoves in use, I can fully endorse the above recommendation.

J. WOODRUFF.

Having one of Mr. Anderson's new Stoves in use, we are fully satisfied with its good qualities in all respects.

JOSEPH IRVIN AND WIFE.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 25th.

Having kept house for a long time, and used a great number of Cook Stoves of different patterns and styles, I consider J. J. Anderson's new Stove, in point of economy in fuel, ready cooking and baking for its size, superior to any we have used, and cheerfully recommend it, believing it will render entire satisfaction.

CHAS. LUKINS.

We have one of Mr. J. J. Anderson's new Stoves, manufactured at the Rochester Foundry, and having given it a fair trial, we find it comes fully up to all that has been claimed for it. It heats very rapidly, takes but little fuel, and is a most excellent baker. Mr. Anderson may congratulate himself on having achieved quite a triumph in the line of Cooking Stoves.

Very respectfully,

Beaver, Nov. 23d, 1867. J. S. BRACKEN.

C. A. Decarme,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL kinds of CIGARS, TOBACCOS, SNUFFS &c. &c.—Prices moderate. Motto: Quick sales and small profits. Shop on the corner, nearly opposite the Post Office, Beaver, Pa. July17,'67,tf.

SPEER'S

Port Grape Wine,

Used by Hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion Purposes.

ALSO

EXCELLENT FOR LADIES AND WEAKLY PERSONS USE.

VINEYARDS, NEW JERSEY.

Speer's Port Grape Wine,

FOUR YEARS OLD.

This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this country. Its invaluable

TONIC AND STRENGTHENING PROPERTIES

are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is in every respect,

A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Invalids use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
Females use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
Weakly persons find a benefit by its use.
Speer's Wines in Hospitals are preferred to other Wines.
Sold by Druggists and Grocers.
A Speer's Vineyard New Jersey. Office, No. 213 Broadway, New York. [oct16'67:1y.

FALL & WINTER GOODS!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS, of the

LATEST STYLES,

FOR FALL & WINTER WEAR.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH.

Shallenberger Bros.

SUCCESSOR TO

STILES & SHALLENBERGER,

Bridgewater, Penn'a.

DEALERS IN

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES

Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, GRAIN,

AND

Country Produce

OF VARIOUS KINDS.

HARDWARE STORE!

J. S. WINANS,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS, GLASS, AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

CARPENTERS' TOOLS,

BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS,

MASONS' TOOLS,

SHOEMAKERS TOOLS,

SADDLERS' TOOLS,

PLASTERERS' TOOLS,

MINERS' TOOLS.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

BENT FELLOWS & SHAFTS,

LOCKS, BOLTS & HINGES,

PICKS, MATTOCKS & HOES,

COUNTER & PLATFORM SCALES,

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,

HORSE SHOES & NAILS,

TIRE & CARRIAGE BOLTS & NUTS,

CORN SHELLERS, STRAW CUTTERS.

ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, AND PUTTY.

AGENT FOR

EXCELSIOR MOWER AND REAPER, AND NEW BRIGHTON FIRE-BRICK WORKS.

n2,'67.

LAUGHING GAS!!

COME ALL YE THAT HAVE BEEN SUFFERING the untold miseries of toothache, and dread the extraction, and you will find that Dr. Chandler & Co. are ready to relieve you by the use of the great pain destroyer—LAUGHING GAS—and make their extraction a source of pleasure, rather than of pain.

All dental operations performed in the best possible manner, and at reasonable terms as by any good Dentist in the county.

Office in Beaver Station, Rochester, Pa.

ja30'67—1y. T. J. CHANDLER & CO.

SPRING FASHIONS!

1867.

BRIDGE STREET, BRIDGEWATER.

A NEW ASSORTMENT MILLINERY WILL BE opened at my old stand, lately occupied by Mr. Gealy, on Thursday, March 14th. I wish to inform my old friends, and as many new ones as will please patronize me, that I am now receiving an entire new stock of Millinery, of the latest Spring Styles, and will be pleased with an early call.

m7'67:1y. MRS. S. REES.

N. WILLRICH..... J. M. HARTFORD.

WILLRICH & HARTFORD

Have now Opened the Finest Selection of

FALL AND WINTER

BOOTS & SHOES,

Which they are selling at

GREAT BARGAINS

AND

LOW PRICES!

Call and examine our Stock

NO. 100 MARKET STREET,

Corner of Fifth, Pittsburgh, Pa.

nov27'67:1y.

Notice to the Inhabitants of New Brighton and Elsewhere.

I have this day associated with me in the practice of Medicine, my son, Dr. W. G. Stewart, office on Bridge street, opposite public square, where we may be consulted at all hours.

THOS. STEWART.

JULY 1st, 1867.

Dr. Thos. Stewart having had an experience of ten years in the investigation and treatment of female diseases, and weaknesses, has at the request of many of his friends, consented to spend Monday's at his office, on Jefferson street, opposite the Methodist Church, New Castle, and Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week, at his office, in New Brighton, where he will almost exclusively devote his attention to the treatment of diseases peculiar to females. Persons wishing to visit the Doctor for consultation or treatment, will find him at his offices as above stated, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., where he will wait on them with pleasure.

Those requesting, will be furnished with the names of many who have been treated by him.

Correspondence will address the Doctor at New Brighton, Pa., P. O. Box 328, where all communications will receive prompt attention.

july3'67:6mos.

BRIDGEWATER MARBLE WORKS.

DAVID WOODRUFF, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Italian and American Marble.

Monuments, Head Stones, &c., made to order.

Please give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. Shop opposite Dr. Smith's Drug Store, Bridge street, Bridgewater.

y25'66:1y DAVID WOODRUFF.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned citizens of Beaver county will apply to the next annual session of the Pennsylvania Legislature for the creation of a corporate body with banking and discounting privileges under the name and style of the "Beaver County Banking and Safe Deposit Association," to be located in Beaver, Beaver county, Pa. The specified object of said Association to be the receiving of deposits in money and valuables, at the risk of the Association, for which a reasonable charge will be made, to be regulated by law, receiving deposits and discounting, in accordance with the customs of other banking associations. The amount of capital to be fifty thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing to one hundred thousand dollars.

JOHN BARCLAY,	WM. ORR,
M. S. QUAY,	GEO. W. DAWSON,
W. W. IRWIN,	T. M. ATKINS,
D. L. IMBRIE,	JOHN MOORE,
JOHN CAUGHEY,	JOHN B. EAKIN,
J. S. BUTAN,	H. B. ANDERSON,
M. WEYAND,	D. M'KINNEY,
H. RICE,	J. WEYAND,
J. C. WILSON,	J. B. HARBAH.
GEO. W. HAMILTON,	

WILSON AND STEWART!

Diamond, Rochester, Pa.

(WITHIN A FEW DOORS OF F. A. FORTUNE'S DRY GOOD STORE.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED FOR inspection, their large and well selected Stock of Fall and Winter

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,

Direct from the Manufacturers and of our own Manufacture, which we offer low, having bought at the late decline, and will be sold to suit purchasers. Our Stock is large in every department, and we defy competition. To be convinced is to try a pair.

☞ *All work warranted and mended by us.*

WILSON & STEWART,
In the Diamond,
apr24'67. ROCHESTER, PA.

DAWSON & RICHARDSON

Beaver Falls, Pa.

HAVING JUST OPENED LRGE STOCK OF GROCERIES,

NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
GLASSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE,
NAILS,
DRUGS, &C.

Window Glass all sizes and double strength. Special attention paid to filling orders for large size window glass, &c.

Also,

LINSEED OIL,
CRUDE BURNING OIL,
BENZINE,
COALE'S PATENT DRYER,

Paints of all Colors, Ground, Dry and in Oil.

Purchasers will do well to call and examine our stock of Paints before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, Choice Brands of Flour in Barrel and in Sacks. All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Remember the place, first door above the Cadwy, opposite side of street.

jy10'67:tf

New Fall Goods!

NEW STYLES!

Just Received at Reduced Prices,

AT

S. J. Cross & Co's.,

OLD STAND,

ROCHESTER, PA.,

WE NOW HAVE FRESH FROM THE EAST, AT VERY LOWEST FIGURES,

Prints in Great Variety,

Delaines in Fancy & Solid Color,

COBURGS,
ALPACCAS,
MERINOS,
GINGHAMS,
FLANNELS,
TICKING,
CANTON FLANNEL,
SHIRTING CHECK,
JEANS,
TWEEDS,
CASINETS,
CASSIMERES,
LADIES CLOAKING,
WATER PROOF CLOTH,
BLACK and BROWN,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
NOTIONS,
BLEACHED and BROWN MUSLIN,
WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.,

A large and entirely New Stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

SHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
VESTS,
PANTS,

PEA JACKETS,
SACK COATS,
DRESS COATS,
OVERCOATS.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, of all kinds.

Our usual Stock of

Hardware,

Has been largely increased by recent purchase in the East, at Panic Prices.

To this department consisting of Mechanics Tools and all kinds of Building and Housekeeping, Hardware, Cutlery and Nails, we would especially call the attention of constructors and builders.

WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL,

PAINTS IN ALL COLORS,

GROUND, DRY AND IN OIL.

TURPENTINE, BENZINE and DRYER.

These goods have materially declined in price. And in this, as in the Hardware Department. We are determined not to be outdone by any house in the county.

OUR STOCK OF

Groceries.

FLOUR, FEED AND PROVISION,

is as usual, full and complete.

We deliver all heavy goods free of charge. Take all kinds of,

COUNTRY PRODUCE

at highest Market value.

We thank our customers for past patronage and solicit a continuance.

S. J. CROSS & CO.

NEW YORK STREET,

NEAR RAILROAD CROSSING,

Rochester, Pa.

jan1'67:1y

Executor's Notice.—Letters testamentary on the estate of ROBERT TOWNSEND, late of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DEBORAH TOWNSEND, Extx.

dec18'67:6t. New Brighton.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Thomas Walton, late of Chippewa township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, will make them known without delay.

J. C. WILSON, Adm'r.,

dec18'67:6t. Beaver boro.

JOHN CROFT & CO.,

Real Estate and Insurance Brokers,

139 FOURTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WE HAVE A PRINTED REAL ESTATE REGISter containing a full description of location, price and terms of, all the properties entrusted to our care for sale. These consist of Farms, Grist Mills, Houses, Lots, Stores, Coal Land, Coal Works, Coal Interest, Western Lands, Hotels, Tanneries, City and Suburban Property. This Register we print three times a year, on first of May, September and January.

Parties wishing to buy or sell Real Estate, no matter where the location, should not fail to consult our Register, a copy of which can be had by sending your address. September number now ready.

nov27'67:1y.

FALLSTON FOUNDRY!

ENGINE & REPAIR SHOP,

In Fallston Beaver County, Pa.

HAVING refitted and enlarged my stock of machinery and tools, and having secured the services of the best of mechanics, I am prepared to warrant all work done to give entire satisfaction. I have on hand different patterns and styles of Engines, Fire Clay Rolls, and am prepared to make or repair all descriptions of machinery, on reasonable terms.

PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS.

I have all the best plow patterns that suit this market, among which is the "Great Western," which has been THE plow of the county for the last fifteen years. There are five sizes of this plow, all of which I manufacture and keep for sale; also "Patent Lever"—right and left—"Mountain King,"—right and left—"Side Hill," and nearly all the different kinds in use.

COOKING, FRANKLIN AND HEATING STOVES.

Having made several important improvements on the "Climax," by which coal or wood can be supplied without lifting lids, and having two places for pipe, either or both of which can be used at the same time, with a ventilation to the oven, thus having the advantages of a Cooking Stove, Bake oven and Franklin Stove combined. This Stove has been in constant use for twenty years, and many of them after being used for this period of time, are now in good order. There is but a small portion of this stove that ever burns out, and this is easily and cheaply replaced. To make them still more lasting, we are now putting in tile or fire brick lining. Our other patterns are the Enterprise, Keystone and Premium. Parlor Stoves, large and small heating Stoves, Franklin Stoves, Jenny Lind's, &c. Grate and Grate Fronts, Fenders, Iron Railing of various styles, Wagon Boxes, two Irons, Tire Benders, Corn Shellers, Force and Cistern Pumps, Sad Irons, Metal Sinks for kitchen, Sheet Iron and Tinware, always on hand and made to order. In fact, I manufacture and keep for sale, almost everything wanted in the machinery or hardware line.

In addition to our other Stoves, we are now making two new patters, No. 7 and 8, of the Great Republic, which are taking captive, the best cooks and housewives in the country.

Second hand stoves always for sale cheap. Two good new engines, suitable for saw-mill or shop purposes now on hand, and will be sold reasonable.

mar13'67—1y. JOHN THORNILEY.

A. S. Harvey,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

AND

Hardware.

HAVING ON HAND A LARGE AND WELL selected Stock of

Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrups,
Rice, Cheese, Soaps, Bacon, Fish.

Hardware.

NAILS AND WINDOW GLASS.

STONEWARE.

Pine Churns, Oak Churns, Willow Baskets,
Peck Measures, ½ Bush. Measures, Split Baskets.

Pure Cider Vinegar.

ALSO

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR

By the Barrel or in Sacks, constantly on hand.

☞ Prices very low, call and see.

A. S. HARVEY,
oct2'67:1y. Bridgewater, Pa.

MOORE'S DRUG STORE,

IN BEAVER.

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS,
Medicines,
CHEMICALS,
PURE
LIQUORS, WINES
And Brandies,
Paints, Oils,
AND
DYE STUFFS:
TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,
BRUSHES,
PATENT MEDICINES

In great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Duponco's Female Pills, 75 cents per box; Cheesman's, $1; Clark's, $1.

The Largest Stock of

LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY.

Ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else.

Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more.

july1'67 J. MOORE.

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL THOSE WHO Suffer from diseases of Liver and Stomach, such as Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Waterbrash, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, &c.

DR. ROLLINGER'S HEADACHE AND ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

Are the most perfect remedy, ever brought before the public, for all diseases of the Liver and Stomach.

They act as a CATHARTIC without weakening the Stomach or Bowels, but on the contrary give tone those organs, driving away all Melancholy Feelings, infusing new Life and Vigor into the System.

For sale by all Druggists and Country Merchants, throughout the Country.

J. HENDERSON & BRO'S., 20 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa., Wholesale Agents.

oct3'67:1y.

Hearing is Believing, but Seeing is the Naked Truth.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH CLOTHING STORE, New Brighton, Pa., have just received from the East, a large and well assorted Sock of

CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps and Underclothing, which they intend to sell 20 per cent. less than any Store in the county. Come and see before going elsewhere; and let your motto be, a dollar saved, a dollar earned.

JOSEPH SNELLENBURG,
Broadway and Falls street,
nov21'67:3mos. New Brighton, Pa.

Wholesale and Retail.

HATS, CAPS & LADIES FURS.

Wm. Flemming,

No. 139 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS WILL FIND IT TO their interest to call and examine our Stock before making their purchases, as our facilities for doing a wholesale trade are not excelled by any house in the United States. [nov27'67:1y.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF VENDITIONI EXponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver Co., to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Sheriff's office, in the borough of Beaver, on Saturday, December 28th, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described lot of ground, situate in the borough of Freedom, Beaver Co., Pa., bounded as follows: Beginning at a public road or street on the line of lot No., 38; 8 feet to the north west from the corner of lot No., 47, thence along lot of P. Bentel, 100 feet, thence along the line of lots No's., 47 and 48, 33 feet, thence along lot of Richard Hall, 100 feet to Street, thence by said Street and along the line of lots No's., 47 and 48, to the place of beginning, being 8 feet of the south east part of lot No., 48, and 15 feet of the north west part of lot No., 47, on which there is a small frame house.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Wm. Hazel, at the suit of Wm. P. Phillips, Exr's.,

Sheriff's office, J. S. LITTELL,
Beaver, Dec. 11'67. Sheriff.

THE CHEAPEST GROCERY

AND

TEA HOUSE

IN THE CITY.

J. KOHEN & BROTHERS,

RED FRONT

GROCERY and TEA HOUSE,

NO. 69 FEDERAL STREET,

Below P. F. W. & C. R. R. Depot,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

COUNTRY DEALERS AND OTHERS INTERESTed in the purchase of

TEAS SUGARS AND COFFEES,

Will study their own interest by calling on us before purchasing elsewhere, as our motto is, quick sales and small profits. J. KOHEN & BROTHERS.

dec11'67:3m.

EVERYBODY LOOK AT THIS!

Reasons why you should Buy your

BOOTS & SHOES

AT THE

RED FRONT SHOE STORE,

NO. 63, 63, 63, 63, 63,

FIFTH STREET.

1st. They sell as good Goods as there is made.
2d. They warrant every Pair they sell.
3d. They guarantee their Goods to do good service.
4th. They repair any thing they sell.
5th. They rivit all their work, making it most durable.
6th. Their work is the most elegant and genteel in the City.
7th. Their work is the most durable and perfect in the City.
8th. You can buy lower than at any other place.
9th. They are the best Goods and yet the lowest prices.
10th. Goods custom made, and sold less than trash elsewhere.
11th. The largest assortment to select from in the City.
12th. No trouble to show Goods.

Remember the best Goods for the least money, are to be had at

NO. 63, 63, 63,

FIFTH ST. PITTSBURGH, PA.

nov27'67:1y.

UNION AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

ROCHESTER, PENNA.,

A. B. SMITH & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

MANUFACTURE MOWERS, REAPERS Railway or Endless Chain, and Lever Power of various sizes, Threshers and Separators, Farm Mills, Cider Mills, Cane Mills and Sorghum Evaporators, Corn Shellers, Dog Powers for Churning, and all other Agricultural Machinery.

REPAIRING AND JOBBING

Of all kinds done on short notice. Machines of any kind built for parties.

Having had an experience of fifteen years in Patents and Patent Business, we are prepared to make Models, Applications, &c., for parties desiring to take out Patents.

Having fitted up our Factory with

NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINERY,

Selected from the best Eastern makes, in person, and employing none but the best Mechanics, we are prepared to do work in the best style and manner.

Having secured the services of A FIRST CLASS PATTERN MAKER, we are also prepared to make any kind or style of Patterns.

Particular attention paid to Repairing Mowing and Reaping Machines, and machinery in general.

We solicit, and hope by attention and care to merit the patronage of parties wishing work done. Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Address A. B. SMITH & CO.
my29'67:1y Rochester, Pa.

C. WENDT, M. D.,

HOMEOPATHIST,

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE ON LOCUST, between Railroad and Bridge sts. [jy11'67

NEW CARPETS.

M'CALLUM BROTHERS,

NO. 51 FIFTH STREET,

ARE NOW RECEIVING THE

FALL STYLES

OF

CARPETING,
Oil Cloths, &c.

BORDERED

CRUMB CLOTHS,

HEAVY AND EXTRA WIDE

Felting & Druggets,

BY THE YARD.

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LOW PRICED INGRAIN,

AND

SUPERIOR RAG AND COTTAGE CARPETS.

M'CALLUM BROS.,

51 FIFTH STREET,

BETWEEN SMITHFIELD AND WOOD.

oct16'67:1y.

NEW GOODS

JUST ARRIVED

Dress Goods
Muslins,
Casimeres
Tweeds,
Jeans,
Notions,
&c., &c.

CHEAPER THAN EVER

TO BE HAD AT

ORR & DAWSON'S,

Third Street, Beaver Pa.

CASH PAID FOR WOOL

aug21'67:1y

E. D. MORRISON
C. M. MACHEN

KEYSTONE STOVE WORKS

Car Factory Buildings,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

MERRICK & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

COOKING STOVES,
HEATING STOVES,
GRATE FRONTS and FENDERS, &c. &c.

Ruby Cooking Stove Nos. 7 & 8.

THIS STOVE TOOK THE FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair as a Coal Cooking Stove, as also at the late County Fair. We use no scrap iron in the manufacture, but make them exclusively of No. 1 Pig Metal, and warrant them in every respect.

The Ruby has the largest oven in the market, consumes but little fuel in baking, owing to our improved Grate.

SUMMER PIECES.

We are also making Sheet Iron Summer Pieces, which we have applied for a patent, pressed by the Hydraulic press. They are much lighter than Cast Iron, and much cheaper.

HEATING STOVES.

We claim the heaviest heating Stove in the market for the size, and use the best Stock in their construction.

Our patterns are not yet complete, but it is our intention to keep a general assortment in our line.

We also took the Premium at the County Fair for Castings generally, and have entered into the business with the determination to use the best of Pig Metal and make good work.

We respectfully request a share of the public patronage, and would be pleased to see those wanting anything in our line at our works.

Prices Low to suit the times.

MERRICK & CO.

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